

1908



Class JK14

Book 1908

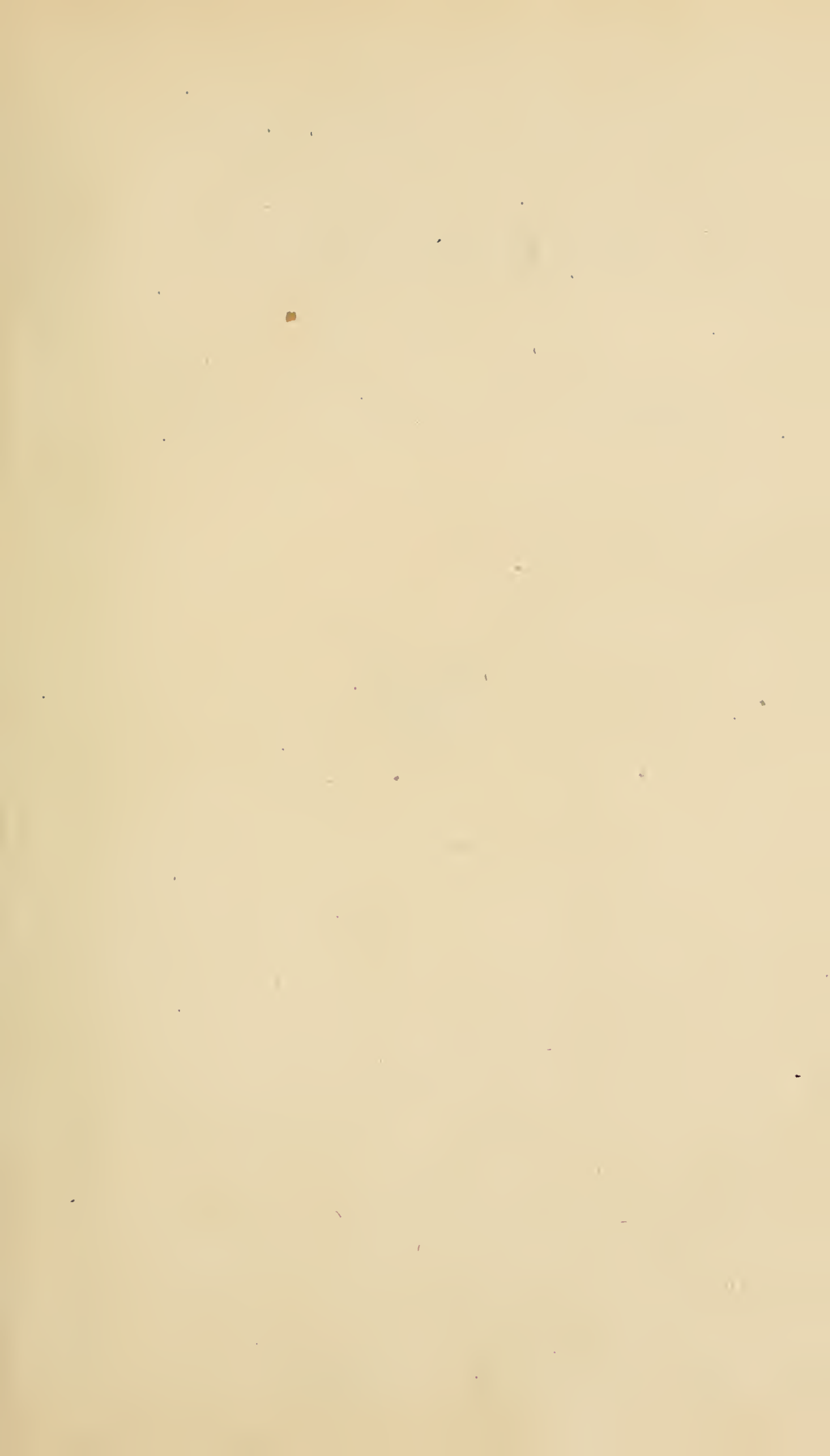
1728

Constitution of The United States



Washington
Government Printing Office
1908

8-35216



Constitution
of
The United States



Washington
Government Printing Office
1908

3K14
1909

MAR 7 1908
D. of D.

c
c
c
c
c
c
c

1854/111

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—1787.*

WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

Chisholm v. Georgia, 2 Dall., 419; *McCulloch v. State of Maryland et al.*, 4 Wh., 316; *Brown et als. v. Maryland*, 12 Wh., 419; *Barron v. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore*, 7 Pet., 243; *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 19 Howard, 393; *Lane County v. Oregon*, 7 Wall., 71; *Texas v. White et al.*, 7 Wall., 700; *Claffin v. Houseman, assignee*, 93 U. S., 130; *Williams v. Bruffy*, 96 U. S., 176; *Tennessee v. Davis*, 100 U. S., 257; *Langford v. United States*, 101 U. S., 341; *United States v. Jones*, 109 U. S., 513; *Fort Leavenworth Railroad Co. v. Lowe*, 114 U. S., 525; *The Chinese Exclusion Case*, 130 U. S., 581; *Geofroy v. Riggs*, 133 U. S., 258; *In re Neagle*, 135 U. S., 1; *In re Ross*, 140 U. S., 453; *Logan v. United States*, 144 U. S., 263; *Lascelles v. Georgia*, 148 U. S., 537; *Fong Yue Ting v. United States*, 149 U. S., 698; *In re Tyler*, 149 U. S., 164; *United States v. E. C. Knight Co.*, 156 U. S., 1; *Mattox v. United States*, 156 U. S., 237; *In re Quarles and Butler*, 158 U. S., 532; *In re Debs, Petitioner*, 158 U. S., 564; *Ward v. Race Horse*, 163 U. S., 504; *De Lima v. Bidwell*, 182 U. S., 1; *Prout v. Starr*, 188 U. S., 537; *Jacobson v. Massachusetts*, 197 U. S., 11; *South Carolina v. United States*, 199 U. S., 437.

*In May, 1785, a committee of Congress made a report recommending an alteration in the Articles of Confederation, but no action was taken on it, and it was left to the State Legislature to proceed in the matter. In January, 1786, the Legislature of Virginia passed a resolution providing for the appointment of five commissioners, who, or any three of them, should meet such commissioners as might be appointed in the other States of the Union, at a time and place to be agreed upon, to take into consideration the trade of the United States; to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony; and to report to the several States such an act, relative to this great object, as, when ratified by them, will enable the United States in Congress effectually to provide for the same. The Virginia commissioners, after some correspondence, fixed the first Monday in September as the time, and the city of Annapolis as the place for the meeting, but only four other States were represented, viz: Delaware, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; the commissioners appointed by Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Rhode Island failed to attend. Under the circumstances of so partial a representation, the commissioners present agreed upon a report, (drawn by Mr. Hamilton, of New York,)

ARTICLE. I.

SECTION. 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Hayburn's case (notes), 2 Dall., 409; *Field v. Clark*, 143 U. S., 649.

SECTION. 2. ¹The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have

expressing their unanimous conviction that it might essentially tend to advance the interests of the Union if the States by which they were respectively delegated would concur, and use their endeavors to procure the concurrence of the other States, in the appointment of commissioners to meet at Philadelphia on the second Monday of May following, to take into consideration the situation of the United States; to devise such further provisions as should appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and to report such an act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled as, when agreed to by them and afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of every State, would effectually provide for the same.

Congress, on the 21st of February, 1787, adopted a resolution in favor of a convention, and the Legislatures of those States which had not already done so (with the exception of Rhode Island) promptly appointed delegates. On the 25th of May, seven States having convened, George Washington, of Virginia, was unanimously elected President, and the consideration of the proposed constitution was commenced. On the 17th of September, 1787, the Constitution as engrossed and agreed upon was signed by all the members present, except Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Mason and Randolph, of Virginia. The president of the convention transmitted it to Congress, with a resolution stating how the proposed Federal Government should be put in operation, and an explanatory letter. Congress, on the 28th of September, 1787, directed the Constitution so framed, with the resolutions and letter concerning the same, to "be transmitted to the several Legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention."

On the 4th of March, 1789, the day which had been fixed for commencing the operations of Government under the new Constitution, it had been ratified by the conventions chosen in each State to consider it, as follows: Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 26, 1788; and New York, July 26, 1788.

The President informed Congress, on the 28th of January, 1790, that North Carolina had ratified the Constitution November 21, 1789; and he informed Congress on the 1st of June, 1790, that Rhode Island had ratified the Constitution May 29, 1789. Vermont, in convention, ratified the Constitution January 10, 1791, and was, by an act of Congress approved February 18, 1791, "received and admitted into this Union as a new and entire member of the United States."

the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Ex parte Yarbrough, 110 U. S., 651; *Wiley v. Sinkler*, 179 U. S., 58.

² No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

³ * [Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.] The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

Dred Scott v. Sandford, 19 Howard, 393; *Veazie Bank v. Fenno*, 8 Wall., 533; *Scholey v. Rew*, 23 Wall., 331; *De Treville v. Smalls*, 98 U. S. 517; *Gibbons v. District of Columbia*, 116 U. S., 404; *Pollock v. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. (Income Tax case)*, 157 U. S., 429; *Pollock v. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. (Rehearing)*, 158 U. S., 601; *Thomas v. United States*, 192 U. S., 363.

⁴ When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

⁵ The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

* The clause included in brackets is amended, in respect to apportionment of Representatives, by the 14th amendment, 2d section, p. 45.

SECTION. 3. ¹ The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

² Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

³ No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

⁴ The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

⁵ The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

⁶ The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

⁷ Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United

States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION. 4. ¹The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators.

Ex parte Siebold, 100 U. S., 371; Ex parte Clarke, 100 U. S., 399; Ex parte Yarborough, 110 U. S., 651; United States v. Waddell et al., 112 U. S., 76; In re Coy, 127 U. S., 731.

²The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different Day.

SECTION. 5. ¹Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

United States v. Ballin, 144 U. S., 1; In re Loney, 134 U. S., 317.

²Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Anderson v. Dunn, 6 Wh., 204; Kilbourn v. Thompson, 103 U. S., 168; United States v. Ballin, 144 U. S., 1; In re Chapman, 166 U. S., 661.

³Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Field v. Clark, 143 U. S., 649; United States v. Ballin, 144 U. S., 1; Twin City Bank v. Nebeker, 167 U. S., 196; Wilkes County v. Coler, 180 U. S., 506.

⁴Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. ¹The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Cox v. M'Clenachan, 3 Dall., 478; *Kilbourn v. Thompson*, 103 U. S., 168.

²No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any Civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION 7. ¹All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Field v. Clark, 143 U. S., 649; *Twin City Bank v. Nebeker*, 167 U. S., 196.

²Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by

two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Field *v.* Clark, 143 U. S., 649; United States *v.* Ballin, 144 U. S., 1; Twin City Bank *v.* Nebeker, 167 U. S., 196; La Abra Silver Mining Co. *v.* United States, 175 U. S., 423; Wilkes County *v.* Coler, 180 U. S., 506.

³Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Field *v.* Clark, 143 U. S., 649; United States *v.* Ballin, 144 U. S., 1; Fourteen Diamond Rings *v.* United States, 183 U. S., 176.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have Power ¹To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts, and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

Hylton *v.* United States, 3 Dall., 171; McCulloch *v.* State of Maryland, 4 Wh., 316; Loughborough *v.* Blake, 5 Wh., 317; Osborn *v.* Bank of the United States, 9 Wh., 738; Weston et al. *v.* City Council of Charleston, 2 Pet., 449; Dobbins *v.* The Commissioners of Erie County, 16 Pet., 435; License Cases, 5 How., 504; Cooley *v.* Board of Wardens of Port of Philadelphia et al., 12 How., 299; McGuire *v.* The Commonwealth, 3 Wall., 387; Van Allen *v.* The Assessors, 3 Wall., 573; Bradley *v.* The People, 4 Wall., 459; License Tax Cases, 5 Wall., 462; Pervear *v.* The Commonwealth, 5 Wall., 475; Woodruff *v.* Parham, 8 Wall., 123; Hinson *v.* Lott, 8 Wall., 148; Veazie Bank *v.* Fenno, 8 Wall., 533; The Collector *v.* Day, 11 Wall., 113; United States *v.* Singer, 15 Wall., 111; State tax on foreign-held bonds, 15 Wall., 300; United States *v.* Railroad Company, 17 Wall., 322; Railroad Company *v.* Peniston, 18 Wall., 5; Scholey *v.* Rew, 23 Wall., 331;

National Bank v. United States, 101 U. S., 1; *Springer v. United States*, 102 U. S., 586; *Legal Tender Case*, 110 U. S., 421; *Head Money Cases*, 112 U. S., 580; *Van Brocklin v. State of Tennessee*, 117 U. S., 151; *Field v. Clark*, 143 U. S., 649; *New York, Lake Erie and Western R. R. v. Pennsylvania*, 153 U. S., 628; *Pollock v. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. (Income Tax Case)*, 157 U. S., 429; *United States v. Realty Company*, 163 U. S., 427; *In re Kollock*, 165 U. S., 526; *Nichols v. Ames*, 173 U. S., 509; *Knowlton v. Moore*, 178 U. S., 41; *De Lima v. Bidwell*, 182 U. S., 1; *Dooley v. United States*, 182 U. S., 222; *Fourteen Diamond Rings v. United States*, 183 U. S., 176; *Felsenheid v. United States*, 186 U. S., 126; *Thomas v. United States*, 192 U. S., 363; *Binns v. United States*, 194 U. S., 486; *South Carolina v. United States*, 199 U. S., 437.

² To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

McCulloch v. The State of Maryland, 4 Wh., 316; *Weston et al. v. The City Council of Charleston*, 2 Pet., 449; *Bank of Commerce v. New York City*, 2 Black, 620; *Bank Tax Cases*, 2 Wall., 200; *The Bank v. The Mayor*, 7 Wall., 16; *Bank v. Supervisors*, 7 Wall., 26; *Hepburn v. Griswold*, 8 Wall., 603; *National Bank v. Commonwealth*, 9 Wall., 353; *Parker v. Davis*, 12 Wall., 457; *Legal Tender Case*, 110 U. S., 421; *Home Insurance Company v. New York*, 134 U. S., 594.

³ To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

Gibbons v. Ogden, 9 Wh., 1; *Brown et al. v. State of Maryland*, 12 Wh., 419; *Wilson et al. v. Black Bird Creek Marsh Company*, 2 Pet., 245; *Worcester v. The State of Georgia*, 6 Pet., 515; *City of New York v. Miln*, 11 Pet., 102; *United States v. Coombs*, 12 Pet., 72; *Holmes v. Jennison et al.*, 14 Pet., 540; *License Cases*, 5 How., 504; *Passenger Cases*, 7 How., 283; *Nathan v. Louisiana*, 8 How., 73; *Mager v. Grima et al.*, 8 How., 490; *United States v. Marigold*, 9 How., 560; *Cowley v. Board of Wardens of Port of Philadelphia*, 12 How., 299; *The Propeller Genesee Chief et al. v. Fitzhugh et al.*, 12 How., 443; *State of Pennsylvania v. The Wheeling Bridge Company*, 13 How., 518; *Veazie et al. v. Moor*, 14 How., 568; *Smith v. State of Maryland*, 18 How., 71; *State of Pennsylvania v. The Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company et al.*, 18 How., 421; *Sinnitt v. Davenport*, 22 How., 227; *Foster et al. v. Davenport et al.*, 22 How., 244; *Conway et al. v. Taylor's ex.*, 1 Black, 603; *United States v. Holliday*, 3 Wall., 407; *Gilman v. Philadelphia*, 3 Wall., 713; *The Passaic Bridges*, 3 Wall., 782; *Steamship Company v. Port Wardens*, 6 Wall., 31; *Crandall v. State of Nevada*, 6 Wall., 35; *White's Bank v. Smith*, 7 Wall., 646; *Waring v. The Mayor*, 8 Wall., 110; *Paul v. Virginia*, 8 Wall., 168; *Thomson v. Pacific Railroad*, 9 Wall., 579; *Downham et al. v. Alexandria Council*, 10 Wall., 173; *The Clinton Bridge*, 10 Wall., 454; *The Daniel Ball*, 10 Wall., 557; *Liverpool Insurance Company v. Massachusetts*, 10 Wall., 566; *The Montello*, 11 Wall., 411; *Ex parte McNeil*, 13 Wall., 236; *State freight-tax*, 15 Wall., 232; *State tax on railway gross receipts*, 15 Wall., 284; *Osborn v. Mobile*, 16 Wall., 479; *Railroad Company v. Fuller*, 17 Wall., 560; *Bartemeyer v. Iowa*, 18 Wall., 129; *The Delaware railroad tax*, 18 Wall., 206; *Peete v. Morgan*, 19 Wall., 581; *Railroad Company v. Richmond*, 19 Wall., 584; *Railroad Company v. Maryland*, 21 Wall., 456; *The Lottawanna*, 21 Wall., 558; *Welton v. The State of Missouri*, 91 U. S., 275; *Henderson et al. v. The Mayor of the City of New York*, 92 U. S., 259; *Chy Lung v. Freeman et al.*, 92 U. S., 275; *South Carolina v. Georgia et al.*, 93 U. S., 4; *Sherlock et al. v. Alling, adm.*, 93 U. S., 99; *United States v. Forty-three Gallons of Whisky, etc.*, 93 U. S.,

188; *Foster v. Master and Wardens of the Port of New Orleans*, 94 U. S., 246; *McCready v. Virginia*, 94 U. S., 391; *Railroad Co. v. Husen*, 95 U. S., 465; *Pound v. Turck*, 95 U. S., 459; *Railroad Co. v. Husen*, 95 U. S., 465; *Hall v. De Cuir*, 95 U. S., 485; *Pensacola Tel. Co. v. W. U. Tel. Co.*, 96 U. S., 1; *Beer Co. v. Massachusetts*, 97 U. S., 25; *Cook v. Pennsylvania*, 97 U. S., 566; *Transportation Co. v. Wheeling*, 99 U. S., 273; *Packet Co. v. St. Louis*, 100 U. S., 423; *Guy v. Baltimore*, 100 U. S., 434; *Kirtland v. Hotchkiss*, 100 U. S., 491; *Machine Co. v. Gage*, 100 U. S., 676; *Trade-mark Cases*, 100 U. S., 82; *Wilson v. McNamee*, 102 U. S. 572; *Tiernan v. Rinker*, 102 U. S., 123; *Lord v. Steamship Co.*, 102 U. S., 541; *County of Mobile v. Kimball*, 102 U. S., 691; *Telegraph Co. v. Texas*, 105 U. S., 460; *Bridge Co. v. United States*, 105 U. S., 470; *Wiggins Ferry Co. v. East St. Louis*, 107 U. S., 365; *Turner v. Maryland*, 107 U. S., 38; *Eseamba Company v. Chicago*, 107 U. S., 678; *Miller v. Mayor of New York*, 109 U. S., 385; *Moran v. New Orleans*, 112 U. S., 69; *Foster v. Kansas*, 112 U. S., 201; *Head Money Cases*, 112 U. S., 580; *Cardwell v. American Bridge Co.*, 113 U. S., 205; *Cooper Manufacturing Co. v. Ferguson et al.*, 113 U. S., 727; *Gloucester Ferry Co. v. Pennsylvania*, 114 U. S., 196; *Brown et al. v. Houston, Collector, et al.*, 114 U. S., 622; *Railroad Commission Cases*, 116 U. S., 307, 347, 352; *Walling v. Michigan*, 116 U. S., 446; *Coe v. Errol*, 116 U. S., 517; *Pickard v. Pullman Southern Car Co.*, 117 U. S., 34; *Tennessee v. Pullman Southern Car Co.*, 117 U. S., 51; *Morgan v. Louisiana*, 118 U. S., 455; *Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway v. Illinois*, 118 U. S., 557; *United States v. Kagama*, 118 U. S., 375; *Philadelphia Fire Association v. New York*, 119 U. S., 110; *Johnson v. Chicago & Pacific Elevator Co.*, 119 U. S., 388; *Robbins v. Shelby County Taxing District*, 120 U. S., 489; *Corson v. Maryland*, 120 U. S., 502; *Fargo v. Michigan*, 121 U. S., 230; *Philadelphia & Southern Steamship Co. v. Pennsylvania*, 122 U. S., 326; *Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Pendleton*, 122 U. S., 347; *Sands v. Manistee River Improvement Co.*, 123 U. S., 288; *Smith v. Alabama*, 124 U. S., 465; *Willamette Iron Bridge Co. v. Hatch*, 125 U. S., 1; *Pembina Mining Co. v. Pennsylvania*, 125 U. S., 181; *Bowman v. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co.*, 125 U. S., 465; *Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Massachusetts*, 125 U. S., 530; *California v. Pacific Railroad Co.*, 127 U. S., 1; *Ratterman v. Western Union Telegraph Co.*, 127 U. S., 411; *Leloup v. Port of Mobile*, 127 U. S., 640; *Kidd v. Pearson*, 128 U. S., 1; *Asher v. Texas*, 128 U. S., 129; *Nashville, Chattanooga, etc., Railway v. Alabama*, 128 U. S., 96; *Stoutenburgh v. Hennick*, 129 U. S., 141; *Kimmish v. Ball*, 129 U. S., 217; *Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Alabama*, 132 U. S., 472; *Fritts v. Palmer*, 132 U. S., 282; *Louisville, New Orleans, etc., R. R. v. Mississippi*, 133 U. S., 587; *Leisy v. Harding*, 135 U. S., 100; *Cherokee Nation v. Southern Kansas R. R.*, 135 U. S., 641; *McCall v. California*, 136 U. S., 104; *Norfolk & Western R. R. Co. v. Pennsylvania*, 136 U. S., 114; *Minnesota v. Barber*, 136 U. S., 318; *Texas & Pacific R. R. v. Southern Pacific Co.*, 137 U. S., 48; *Brimmer v. Rebman*, 138 U. S., 78; *Manchester v. Massachusetts*, 139 U. S., 240; *In re Rahrer*, 140 U. S., 545; *Pullman Palace Car Co. v. Pennsylvania*, 141 U. S., 18; *Massachusetts v. Western Union Telegraph Co.*, 141 U. S., 40; *Crutcher v. Kentucky*, 141 U. S., 47; *Voight v. Wright*, 141 U. S., 62; *Henderson Bridge Co. v. Henderson*, 141 U. S., 679; *In re Garnett*, 141 U. S., 1; *Maine v. Grand Trunk Railway Co.*, 142 U. S., 217; *Nishimura Ekiu v. The United States*, 142 U. S., 651; *Pacific Express Co. v. Seibert*, 142 U. S., 339; *Horn Silver Mining Co. v. New York*, 143 U. S., 305; *Field v. Clark*, 143 U. S., 649; *O'Neil v. Vermont*, 144 U. S., 323; *Ficklen v. Shelby County Taxing District*, 145 U. S., 1; *Lehigh Valley Railroad v. Pennsylvania*, 145 U. S., 192; *Harmon v. Chicago*, 147 U. S., 396; *Monongahela Navigation Co. v. United States*, 148 U. S., 312; *Brennan v. Titusville*, 153 U. S., 289; *Braes v. Stoesser*, 153 U. S., 391; *Ashley v. Ryan*, 153 U. S., 436; *Luxton v.*

North River Bridge Co., 153 U. S., 525; Postal Telegraph Co. *v.* Charleston, 153 U. S., 692; Covington & Cincinnati Bridge Co. *v.* Kentucky, 154 U. S., 204; Interstate Commerce Commission *v.* Brimson, 154 U. S., 447; Plumley *v.* Massachusetts, 155 U. S., 461; Texas & Pacific Railway *v.* Interstate Transportation Co., 155 U. S., 585; Hooker *v.* California, 155 U. S., 648; Postal Telegraph Cable Co. *v.* Adams, 155 U. S., 688; United States *v.* E. C. Knight Co., 156 U. S., 1; Emert *v.* Missouri, 156 U. S., 296; Pittsburg & Southern Coal Co. *v.* Bates, 156 U. S., 577; Pittsburg & Southern Coal Co. *v.* Louisiana, 156 U. S., 590; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railway Co. *v.* Hefley, 158 U. S., 98; New York, Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co. *v.* Pennsylvania, 158 U. S., 431; *In re* Debs, Petitioner, 158 U. S., 564; Geer *v.* Connecticut, 161 U. S., 519; Western Union Telegraph Co. *v.* James, 162 U. S., 650; Western Union Telegraph Co. *v.* Taggart, 163 U. S., 1; Illinois Central Railroad Co. *v.* Illinois, 163 U. S., 142; Hennington *v.* Georgia, 163 U. S., 299; Osborne *v.* Florida, 164 U. S., 650; Scott *v.* Donald, 165 U. S., 58; Adams Express Co. *v.* Ohio State Auditor, 165 U. S., 194; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co. *v.* Ohio, 165 U. S., 365; N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R. Co. *v.* New York, 165 U. S., 628; Gladson *v.* Minnesota, 166 U. S., 427; Henderson Bridge Co. *v.* Kentucky, 166 U. S., 150; St. Anthony Falls Water Power Co. *v.* St. Paul Water Commissioners, 168 U. S., 349; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. *v.* Solan, 169 U. S., 133; Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. *v.* Haber, 169 U. S., 613; Richmond & Alleghany R. R. Co. *v.* R. A. Patterson Tobacco Company, 169 U. S., 311; Rhodes *v.* Iowa, 170 U. S., 412; Vance *v.* W. A. Vandercreek, No. 1, 170 U. S., 438; Schollenberger *v.* Pennsylvania, 171 U. S., 1; Collins *v.* New Hampshire, 171 U. S., 30; Patapsco Guano Co. *v.* North Carolina, 171 U. S., 345; New York *v.* Roberts, 171 U. S., 658; Hopkins *v.* United States, 171 U. S., 578; Anderson *v.* United States, 171 U. S., 604; Green Bay & Mississippi Canal Co. *v.* Patten Paper Co., 172 U. S., 58; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co. *v.* Ohio, 173 U. S., 285; Henderson Bridge Co. *v.* Henderson City, 173 U. S., 592; Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. *v.* McCann, 174 U. S., 580; Addystone Pipe and Steel Co. *v.* United States, 175 U. S., 211; Louisiana *v.* Texas, 176 U. S., 1; United States *v.* Bellingham Bay Boom Co., 176 U. S., 211; Lindsay & Phelps Co. *v.* Mullen, 176 U. S., 126; Waters-Pierce Oil Co. *v.* Texas, 177 U. S., 28; New York Life Insurance Co. *v.* Cravens, 178 U. S., 389; Scranton *v.* Wheeler, 179 U. S., 141; Williams *v.* Fears, 179 U. S., 270; Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific Railroad Co. *v.* Jacobson, 179 U. S., 287; Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. *v.* Kentucky, 179 U. S., 388; Reymann Brewing Co. *v.* Brister, 179 U. S., 445; W. W. Cargill Co. *v.* Minnesota, 180 U. S., 452; Rasmussen *v.* Idaho, 181 U. S., 198; Smith *v.* St. Louis & Southwestern Railroad Co., 181 U. S., 248; Capital City Dairy Co. *v.* Ohio, 183 U. S., 238; Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. *v.* Kentucky, 183 U. S., 503; Nutting *v.* Massachusetts, 183 U. S., 553; McChord *v.* Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., 183 U. S., 483; Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. *v.* Eubank, 184 U. S., 27; Stockard *v.* Morgan, 185 U. S., 27; Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co. *v.* Minnesota, 186 U. S., 257; Reid *v.* Colorado, 187 U. S., 137; Western Union Tel. Co. *v.* New Hope, 187 U. S., 419; Diamond Glue Co. *v.* United States Glue Co., 187 U. S., 611; Louisville, etc., Ferry Co. *v.* Kentucky, 188 U. S., 385; United States *v.* Lynah, 188 U. S., 445; Cummings *v.* Chicago, 188 U. S., 410; The Roanoke, 189 U. S., 185; Montgomery *v.* Portland, 190 U. S., 89; Patterson *v.* Bark Eudora, 190 U. S., 169; Allen *v.* Pullman Co., 191 U. S., 171; Pennsylvania R. R. Co. *v.* Knight, 192 U. S., 21; Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. *v.* Taylor, 192 U. S., 64; Crossman *v.* Lurman, 192 U. S., 189; St. Clair County *v.* Interstate Transfer Co., 192 U. S., 454; Buttfeld *v.* Stranahan, 192 U. S., 470; American Steel & Wire Co. *v.* Speed, 192 U. S., 500; Northern

Securities Co. v. United States, 193 U. S., 197; *Montague & Co. v. Lowry*, 193 U. S., 38; *Field v. Barber Asphalt Co.*, 194 U. S., 618; *Minnesota v. Northern Securities Co.*, 194 U. S., 48; *Olsen v. Smith*, 195 U. S., 332; *Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Pennsylvania R. R.*, 195 U. S., 540; *Central of Georgia Railway Co. v. Murphey*, 196 U. S., 194; *American Express Co. v. Iowa*, 196 U. S., 133; *Cook v. Marshall County*, 196 U. S., 261; *Matter of Heff (Indian)*, 197 U. S., 488; *Poppiano v. Speed*, 199 U. S., 501.

⁴To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization,¹ and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;²

²*Sturges v. Crowninshield*, 4 Wh., 122; ²*McMillan v. McNeil*, 4 Wh., 209; ²*Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Pennsylvania, v. Smith*, 6 Wh., 131; ²*Ogden v. Saunders*, 12 Wh., 213; ²*Boyle v. Zacharie and Turner*, 6 Pet., 348; ¹*Gassies v. Ballou*, 6 Pet., 761; ²*Beers et al. v. Haughton*, 9 Pet., 329; ²*Suydam et al. v. Broadnax*, 14 Pet., 67; ²*Cook v. Moffat et al.*, 5 How., 295; ¹*Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 19 How., 393; ¹*Nishimura Ekiu v. The United States*, 142 U. S., 651; ²*Hanover National Bank v. Moyses*, 186 U. S., 181.

⁵To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

Briscoe v. The Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, 11 Pet., 257; *Fox v. The State of Ohio*, 5 How., 410; *United States v. Marigold*, 9 How., 560.

⁶To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

Fox v. The State of Ohio, 5 How., 410; *United States v. Marigold*, 9 How., 560.

⁷To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

State of Pennsylvania v. The Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, 18 How., 421; *Pensacola Telegraph Co. v. Western Union Telegraph Co.*, 96 U. S., 1; *Ex Parte Jackson*, 96 U. S., 727; *In re Rapier*, 143 U. S., 110; *Horner v. United States*, 143 U. S., 207; *In re Debs, Petitioner*, 158 U. S., 564; *Illinois Central Railroad Co. v. Illinois*, 163 U. S., 142; *Gladson v. Minnesota*, 166 U. S., 427; *Public Clearing House v. Coyne*, 194 U. S., 497; *Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.*, 185 U. S., 540.

⁸To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

Grant et al. v. Raymond, 6 Pet., 218; *Wheaton et als. v. Peters et als.*, 8 Pet., 591; *Trade-mark Cases*, 100 U. S., 82; *Burrow Giles Lithographic Co. v. Sarony*, 111 U. S., 53; *United States v. Duell*, 172 U. S., 576.

⁹To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

¹⁰To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

United States v. Palmer, 3 Wh., 610; *United States v. Wiltberger*, 5 Wh., 76; *United States v. Smith*, 5 Wh., 153; *United States v. Pirates*, 5 Wh., 184; *United States v. Arjona*, 120 U. S., 479.

¹¹To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

Brown v. United States, 8 Cr., 110; *American Insurance Company et al. v. Canter* (356 bales cotton), 1 Pet., 511; *Mrs. Alexander's cotton*, 2 Wall., 404; *Miller v. United States*, 11 Wall., 268; *Tyler v. Defrees*, 11 Wall., 331; *Stewart v. Kahn*, 11 Wall., 493; *Hamilton v. Dillon*, 21 Wall., 73; *Lamar, ex. v. Browne et al.*, 92 U. S., 187; *Mayfield v. Richards*, 115 U. S., 137; *The Chinese Exclusion Cases*, 130 U. S., 581; *Mormon Church v. United States*, 136 U. S., 1; *Nishimura Ekiu v. The United States*, 142 U. S., 651.

¹²To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

Crandall v. State of Nevada, 6 Wall, 35; *Nishimura Ekiu v. The United States*, 142 U. S., 651.

¹³To provide and maintain a Navy;

United States v. Bevans, 3 Wh., 336; *Dynes v. Hoover*, 20 How., 65.

¹⁴To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

¹⁵To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

Houston v. Moore, 5 Wh., 1; *Martin v. Mott*, 12 Wh., 19; *Luther v. Borden*, 7 How., 1; *Crandall v. State of Nevada*, 6 Wall., 35; *Texas v. White*, 7 Wall., 700.

¹⁶To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

Houston v. Moore, 5 Wh., 1; *Martin v. Mott*, 12 Wh., 19; *Luther v. Borden*, 7 How., 1; *Presser v. Illinois*, 116 U. S., 252.

¹⁷To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress,

become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, and Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

Hepburn et al. v. Ellzey, 2 Cr., 444; *Loughborough v. Blake*, 5 Wh., 317; *Cohens v. Virginia*, 6 Wh., 264; *American Insurance Company v. Canter* (356 bales cotton), 1 Pet., 511; *Kendall, Postmaster-General, v. The United States*, 12 Pet., 524; *United States v. Dewitt*, 9 Wall., 41; *Dunphy v. Kleinsmith et al.*, 11 Wall., 610; *Willard v. Presbury*, 14 Wall., 676; *Kohl et al. v. United States*, 91 U. S., 367; *Phillips v. Payne*, 92 U. S., 130; *United States v. Fox*, 94 U. S., 315; *Fort Leavenworth R. R. Co. v. Lowe*, 111 U. S., 525; *Gibbons v. District of Columbia*, 116 U. S., 404; *Van Brocklin v. State of Tennessee*, 117 U. S., 151; *Stoutenburgh v. Hennick*, 129 U. S., 141; *Geofroy v. Riggs*, 133 U. S., 258; *Benson v. United States*, 146 U. S., 325; *Shoemaker v. United States*, 147 U. S., 282; *Chappell v. United States*, 160 U. S., 499; *Ohio v. Thomas*, 173 U. S., 276; *Wight v. Davidson*, 181 U. S., 371.

¹⁸To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

McCulloch v. The State of Maryland, 4 Wh., 316; *Wayman v. Southard*, 10 Wh., 1; *Bank of United States v. Halstead*, 10 Wh., 51; *Hepburn v. Griswold*, 8 Wall., 603; *National Bank v. Commonwealth*, 9 Wall., 353; *Thomson v. Pacific Railroad*, 9 Wall., 579; *Parker v. Davis*, 12 Wall., 457; *Railroad Company v. Johnson*, 15 Wall., 195; *Railroad Company v. Peniston*, 18 Wall., 5; *United States v. Fox*, 95 U. S., 670; *United States v. Hall*, 98 U. S., 343; *Tennessee v. Davis*, 100 U. S., 257; *Ex parte Curtis*, 106 U. S., 371; *Legal Tender case*, 110 U. S., 421; *Stoutenburgh v. Hennick*, 129 U. S., 141; *The Chinese Exclusion Case*, 130 U. S., 581; *Crenshaw v. United States*, 134 U. S., 99; *Cherokee Nation v. Southern Kansas R. R.*, 135 U. S., 641; *Nishimura Ekiu v. The United States*, 142 U. S., 651; *Field v. Clark*, 143 U. S., 649; *Logan v. United States*, 144 U. S. 263; *Fong Yue Ting v. United States*, 149 U. S., 698; *Lees v. United States*, 150 U. S., 476; *Interstate Commerce Commission v. Brimson*, 154 U. S., 447; *Clune v. United States*, 159 U. S., 590; *Motes v. United States*, 178 U. S., 458; *Buttfield v. Stranahan*, 192 U. S., 470.

SECTION. 9. ¹The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

Dred Scott v. Sanford, 19 How., 393.

²The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

United States *v.* Hamilton, 3 Dall., 17; Hepburn et al. *v.* Ellzey, 2 Cr., 445; Ex parte Bollman and Swartwout, 4 Cr., 75; Ex parte Kearney, 7 Wh., 38; Ex parte Tobias Watkins, 3 Pet., 192; Ex parte Milburn, 9 Pet., 704; Holmes *v.* Jennison et al., 14 Pet., 540; Ex parte Dorr, 3 How., 103; Luther *v.* Borden, 7 How., 1; Ableman *v.* Booth and United States *v.* Booth, 21 How., 506; Ex parte Vallandigham, 1 Wall., 243; Ex parte Mulligan, 4 Wall., 2; Ex parte McCardle, 7 Wall., 506; Ex parte Yerger, 8 Wall., 85; Tarble's case, 13 Wall., 397; Ex parte Lange, 18 Wall., 163; Ex parte Parks, 93 U. S., 18; Ex parte Karstendick, 93 U. S., 396; Ex parte Virginia, 100 U. S., 339; In re Neagle, 135 U. S., 1; In re Frederick, 149 U. S., 70; United States *v.* Sing Tuck, 194 U. S., 161; United States *v.* Ju Toy, 198 U. S., 253; Carfer *v.* Caldwell, 200 U. S., 293.

³No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

Fletcher *v.* Peck, 6 Cr., 87; Ogden *v.* Saunders, 12 Wh., 213; Watson et al. *v.* Mercer, 8 Pet., 88; Carpenter et al. *v.* Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 17 How., 456; Locke *v.* New Orleans, 4 Wall., 172; Cummings *v.* the State of Missouri, 4 Wall., 277; Ex parte Garland, 4 Wall., 333; Drehman *v.* Stifle, 8 Wall., 595; Klinger *v.* State of Missouri, 13 Wall., 257; Pierce *v.* Carskadon, 16 Wall., 234; Hopt *v.* Utah, 110 U. S., 547; Cook *v.* United States, 138 U. S., 157; Neely *v.* Henkel (No. 1), 180 U. S., 109; Southwestern Coal Co. *v.* McBride, 185 U. S., 499.

⁴No Capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

License Tax Cases, 5 Wall., 462; Springer *v.* United States, 102 U. S., 586; Nichol *v.* Ames, 173 U. S., 599; South Carolina *v.* United States, 199 U. S., 437.

⁵No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

Cooley *v.* Board of Wardens of Port of Philadelphia, 12 How., 299; Pace *v.* Burgess, collector, 92 U. S., 372; Turpin *v.* Burgess, 117 U. S., 504; Pittsburg & Southern Coal Co. *v.* Bates, 156 U. S., 577; Nichols *v.* Ames, 173 U. S., 509; Williams *v.* Fears, 179 U. S., 270; De Lima *v.* Bidwell, 182 U. S., 1; Dooley *v.* United States, 183 U. S., 151; Fourteen Diamond Rings *v.* United States, 183 U. S., 176; Cornell *v.* Coyne, 192 U. S., 418; South Carolina *v.* United States, 199 U. S., 437.

⁶No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

Cooley *v.* Board of Wardens of Port of Philadelphia et al., 12 How., 299; State of Pennsylvania *v.* Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company et al., 18 How., 421; Munn *v.* Illinois, 94 U. S., 113; Packet Co. *v.* St. Louis, 100 U. S., 423; Packet Co. *v.* Catlettsburg, 105 U. S., 559; Sprague *v.* Thompson, 118 U. S., 90; Morgan *v.* Louisiana, 118 U. S., 455; Johnson *v.* Chicago & Pacific Elevator Co., 119 U. S., 388; South Carolina *v.* United States, 199 U. S., 437.

⁷ No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

³ No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION. 10. ¹ No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal: coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; ¹ make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law,² or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts,³ or grant any Title of Nobility.

² *Calder and wife v. Bull and wife*, 3 Dall., 386; ³ *Fletcher v. Peck*, 6 Cr., 87; ³ *State of New Jersey v. Wilson*, 7 Cr., 164; ³ *Sturgis v. Crowningshield*, 4 Wh., 122; ³ *McMillan v. McNeil*, 4 Wh., 209; ³ *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*, 4 Wh., 518; ³ *Owings v. Speed*, 5 Wh., 420; ³ *Farmers and Mechanics' Bank v. Smith*, 6 Wh., 131; ³ *Green et al. v. Biddle*, 8 Wh., 1; ³ *Ogden v. Saunders*, 12 Wh., 213; ³ *Mason v. Haile*, 12 Wh., 370; ³ *Satterlee v. Matthewson*, 2 Pet., 380; ³ *Hart v. Lamphire*, 3 Pet., 280; ¹ *Craig et al. v. State of Missouri*, 4 Pet., 410; ³ *Providence Bank v. Billings and Pitman*, 4 Pet., 514; ¹ *Byrne v. State of Missouri*, 8 Pet., 40; ² *Watson v. Mercer*, 8 Pet., 88; ³ *Mumma v. Potomac Company*, 8 Pet., 281; ³ *Beers v. Haughton*, 9 Pet., 329; ¹ *Briscoe et al. v. The Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, 11 Pet., 257; ³ *The Proprietors of Charles River Bridge v. The Proprietors of Warren Bridge*, 11 Pet., 420; ³ *Armstrong v. The Treasurer of Athens Company*, 16 Pet., 281; ³ *Bronson v. Kinzie et al.*, 1 How., 311; ³ *McCracken v. Hayward*, 2 How., 608; ³ *Gordon v. Appeal Tax Court*, 3 How., 133; ³ *State of Maryland v. Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.*, 3 How., 534; ³ *Neil, Moore & Co. v. State of Ohio*, 3 How., 720; ³ *Cook v. Moffatt*, 5 How., 295; ³ *Planters' Bank v. Sharp et al.*, 6 How., 301; ³ *West River Bridge Company v. Dix et al.*, 6 How., 507; ³ *Crawford et al. v. Branch Bank of Mobile*, 7 How., 279; ³ *Woodruff v. Trapnall*, 10 How., 190; ³ *Paup et al. v. Drew*, 10 How., 218; ², ³ *Baltimore and Susquehanna R. R. Co. v. Nesbitt et al.*, 10 How., 395; ³ *Butler et al. v. Pennsylvania*, 10 How., 402; ¹ *Darrington et al. v. the Bank of Alabama*, 13 How., 12; ³ *Richmond, &c., R. R. Co. v. The Louise R. R. Co.*, 13 How., 71; ³ *Trustees for Vincennes University v. State of Indiana*, 14 How., 268; ³ *Curran v. State of Arkansas et al.*, 15 How., 304; ³ *State Bank of Ohio v. Knoop*, 16 How., 369; ² *Carpenter et al. v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, 17 How., 456; ³ *Dodge v. Woolsey*, 18 How., 331; ³ *Beers v. State of Arkansas*, 20 How., 527; ³ *Aspinwall et al. v. Commissioners of County of Daviess*, 22 How., 364; ³ *Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, v. County of Philadelphia*, 24 How., 300; ³ *Howard v. Bugbec*, 24 How., 461; ³ *Jefferson Branch Bank v. Skelley*, 1 Black, 436; ³ *Franklin Branch Bank v. State of Ohio*, 1 Black, 474; ³ *Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal Company v. Beers*.

2 Black, 448; ³*Gilman v. City of Sheboygan*, 2 Black, 510; ³*Bridge Proprietors v. Hoboken Company*, 1 Wall., 116; ³*Hawthorne v. Calef*, 2 Wall., 10; ³*The Binghamton Bridge*, 3 Wall., 51; ³*The Turnpike Company v. The State*, 3 Wall., 210; ²*Locke v. City of New Orleans*, 4 Wall., 172; ³*Railroad Company v. Rock*, 4 Wall., 177; ³*Cummings v. State of Missouri*, 4 Wall., 277; ²*Ex parte Garland*, 4 Wall., 333; ³*Von Hoffman v. City of Quincy*, 4 Wall., 535; ³*Mulligan v. Corbin*, 7 Wall., 487; ³*Furman v. Nichol*, 8 Wall., 44; ³*Home of the Friendless v. Rouse*, 8 Wall., 430; ³*The Washington University v. Rouse*, 8 Wall., 439; ³*Butz v. City of Muscatine*, 8 Wall., 575; ³*Drehman v. Stifle*, 8 Wall., 595; ³*Hepburn v. Griswold*, 8 Wall., 603; ²*Gut v. The State*, 9 Wall., 35; ³*Railroad Company v. McClure*, 10 Wall., 511; ³*Parker v. Davis*, 12 Wall., 457; ³*Curtis v. Whiting*, 13 Wall., 68; ³*Pennsylvania College Cases*, 13 Wall., 190; ³*Wilmington R. R. v. Reid, sheriff*, 13 Wall., 264; ³*Salt Company v. East Saginaw*, 13 Wall., 373; ³*White v. Hart*, 13 Wall., 646; ³*Osborn v. Nicholson et al.*, 13 Wall., 654; ³*Railroad Company v. Johnson*, 15 Wall., 195; ³*Case of the State tax on foreign-held bonds*, 15 Wall., 300; ³*Tomlinson v. Jessup*, 15 Wall., 454; ³*Tomlinson v. Branch*, 15 Wall., 460; ³*Miller v. The State*, 15 Wall., 478; ³*Holyoke Company v. Lyman*, 15 Wall., 500; ³*Gunn v. Barry*, 15 Wall., 610; ³*Humphrey v. Pegues*, 16 Wall., 244; ³*Walker v. Whitehead*, 16 Wall., 314; ³*Sohn v. Waterson*, 17 Wall., 596; ³*Barings v. Dabney*, 19 Wall., 1; ³*Head v. The University*, 19 Wall., 526; ³*Pacific R. R. Co. v. Maguire*, 20 Wall., 36; ³*Garrison v. The City of New York*, 21 Wall., 196; ³*Ochiltree v. The Railroad Company*, 21 Wall., 249; ³*Wilmington, &c., Railroad v. King, ex.*, 91 U. S., 3; ³*County of Moultrie v. Rockingham Ten Cent Savings Bank*, 92 U. S., 631; ³*Home Insurance Company v. City Council of Augusta*, 93 U. S., 116; ³*West Wisconsin R. R. Co. v. Supervisors*, 93 U. S., 595; ³*New Jersey v. Yard*, 95 U. S., 104; ³*Railroad Company v. Hecht*, 95 U. S., 168; ³*Terry v. Anderson*, 95 U. S., 628; ³*Farrington v. Tennessee*, 95 U. S., 679; ³*Blount v. Windley*, 95 U. S., 173; *Murray v. Charleston*, 96 U. S., 432; *Edwards v. Kearzey*, 96 U. S., 595; ³*Tennessee v. Snead*, 96 U. S., 69; ³*William v. Bruffy*, 96 U. S., 176; ³*Railroad Co. v. Richmond*, 96 U. S., 521; ³*Beer Company v. Massachusetts*, 97 U. S., 25; ³*Fertilizing Co. v. Hyde Park*, 97 U. S., 659; ³*Railroad Co. v. Gaines*, 97 U. S., 697; ³*United States v. Memphis*, 97 U. S., 284; *Keith v. Clark*, 97 U. S., 454; *Railroad Co. v. Georgia*, 98 U. S., 359; ³*University v. People*, 99 U. S., 309; ³*Newton v. Commissioners*, 100 U. S., 548; *Railroad Co. v. Tennessee*, 101 U. S., 337; *Wright v. Nagle*, 101 U. S., 791; *Stone v. Mississippi*, 101 U. S., 814; *Railroad Co. v. Alabama*, 101 U. S., 832; ³*Louisiana v. New Orleans*, 102 U. S., 203; *Hall v. Wisconsin*, 103 U. S., 5; *Penniman's case*, 103 U. S., 714; *Wolf v. New Orleans*, 13 U. S., 353; ³*Koshkonong v. Burton*, 104 U. S., 668; ³*Railroad Co. v. Hammersley*, 104 U. S., 1; ³*County of Clay v. Society for Savings*, 104 U. S., 579; *Guaranty Co. v. Board of Liquidation*, 105 U. S., 622; *Greenwood v. Freight Co.*, 105 U. S., 13; ³*Asylum v. New Orleans*, 105 U. S., 362; ³*Louisiana v. Pillsbury*, 105 U. S., 278; ³*New Orleans v. Morris*, 105 U. S., 600; ²*Kring v. Missouri*, 107 U. S., 221; ³*Close v. Glenwood Cemetery*, 107 U. S., 466; ³*Antoni v. Greenhow*, 107 U. S., 769; ³*Vance v. Vance*, 108 U. S., 514; ³*Memphis Gas Light Co.*, 109 U. S., 398; ³*Canada Southern Railway v. Gebhard*, 109 U. S., 527; *Louisiana v. New Orleans*, 109 U. S., 285; *Gilfillan v. Union Canal Co.*, 109 U. S., 401; ³*Spring Valley Water Works v. Schottler*, 110 U. S., 347; ³*Butchers' Union Co. v. Crescent City Company*, 111 U. S., 746; *Nelson v. St. Martin's Parish*, 111 U. S., 716; ³*Mary's v. Parsons (Virginia Tax)*, 114 U. S., 325; ^{1 and 3}*Virginia Coupon Cases*; *Poindexter v. Greenhow*, 114 U. S., 270; ³*Amy et al. v. Shelby County Taxing District et als.*, 114 U. S., 387; ^{1 and 3}*Allen, Auditor, et al. v. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.*, 114 U. S., 311; ³*Effinger v. Kenney, Trustee*, 115 U. S., 566; ³*New*

Orleans Gas Co. v. Louisiana Light Co., 115 U. S., 650; ³ Louisville Gas Co. v. Citizens Gas Co., 115 U. S., 683; New Orleans Water Works Co. v. Rivers, 115 U. S., 674; ³ Fisk v. Jefferson Police Jury, 116 U. S., 131; ³ Mobile v. Watson, 116 U. S., 289; ³ New Orleans v. Houston, 119 U. S., 265; ³ St. Tammany Water Works v. New Orleans Water Works, 120 U. S., 64; ³ Church v. Kelsey, 121 U. S., 282; ³ Lehigh Water Co. v. Easton, 121 U. S., 388; ³ Seibert v. Lewis, 122 U. S., 284; ³ New Orleans Water Works v. Louisiana Sugar Refining Co., 125 U. S., 18; ³ Maynard v. Hill, 125 U. S., 190; ² Jaehne v. New York, 128 U. S., 189; ³ Denny v. Bennett, 128 U. S., 489; ³ Williamson v. New Jersey, 130 U. S., 189; ³ Freeland v. Williams, 131 U. S., 405; ³ Campbell v. Wade, 132 U. S., 34; ³ Pennsylvania Railroad Co. v. Miller, 132 U. S., 75; ³ Pennie v. Reis, 132 U. S., 464; ³ Hans v. Louisiana, 134 U. S., 1; ³ Crenshaw v. United States, 134 U. S., 99; ³ Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. v. Minnesota, 134 U. S., 418; ³ Minneapolis Eastern R. R. Co. v. Minnesota, 134 U. S., 467; ³ Hill v. Merchants' Ins. Co., 134 U. S., 515; ² Medley, Petitioner, 134 U. S., 160; ³ Virginia Coupon Cases, 135 U. S., 662; ³ United States v. North Carolina, 136 U. S., 211; ³ Wheeler v. Jackson, 137 U. S., 245; ² Holden v. Minnesota, 137 U. S., 483; ³ Sioux City Street Railway Co. v. Sioux City, 138 U. S., 98; ³ Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Co. v. Wheeling Bridge Co., 138 U. S., 287; ³ Pennoyer v. McConnaughy, 140 U. S., 1; ³ Scotland County Court v. Hill, 140 U. S., 41; ³ Essex Public Road Board v. Spinkle, 140 U. S., 334; ³ Stein v. Bienville Water Supply Co., 141 U. S., 67; ³ New Orleans v. New Orleans Water Works Co., 142 U. S., 79; ³ New Orleans City & Lake Railroad Co. v. New Orleans, 143 U. S., 192; ³ Louisville Water Co. v. Clark, 143 U. S., 1; ³ New York v. Squire, 145 U. S., 175; ³ Baker v. Kilgore, 145 U. S., 487; ³ Morley v. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. Co., 146 U. S., 162; ³ Hamilton Gas Light & Coke Co. v. Hamilton City, 146 U. S., 258; ³ Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Co. v. Alsbrook, 146 U. S., 279; ³ Illinois Central Railroad v. Illinois, 146 U. S., 387; ³ Bier v. McGehee, 148 U. S., 137; ³ Schurz v. Cook, 148 U. S., 397; ³ New York & New England Railroad Co. v. Bristol, 151 U. S., 556; ³ Bryan v. Board of Education, etc., 151 U. S., 639; ³ Duncan v. Missouri, 152 U. S., 377; ³ New Orleans v. Benjamin, 153 U. S., 411; ³ Eagle Insurance Co. v. Ohio, 153 U. S., 446; ³ New York, Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co. v. Pennsylvania, 153 U. S., 628; ³ Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. v. Tennessee, 153 U. S., 486; ³ United States ex rel. Siegel v. Thoman, 156 U. S., 353; ³ St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co. v. Gill, 156 U. S., 649; ³ New Orleans City & Lake R. R. Co. v. Louisiana ex rel. New Orleans, 157 U. S., 219; ³ Bank of Commerce v. Tennessee, 161 U. S., 134; ³ Baltzer v. North Carolina, 161 U. S., 240; ³ Barsall v. Great Northern Railway Co., 161 U. S., 646; ³ Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. v. Kentucky, 161 U. S., 677; ³ Woodruff v. Mississippi, 162 U. S., 291; ³ Gibson v. Mississippi, 162 U. S., 565; ³ Barnitz v. Beverly, 163 U. S., 118; ³ Hanford v. Davies, 163 U. S., 273; ³ Covington & Lexington Turnpike Co. v. Sandford, 164 U. S., 578; ³ St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co. v. Mathews, 165 U. S., 1; ³ Grand Lodge F. & A. Masons v. New Orleans, 166 U. S., 143; ³ Baltimore v. Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Co., 166 U. S., 673; ³ City Railway Co. v. Citizens' Street Railroad Co., 166 U. S., 557; ³ Wabash R. R. Co. v. Defiance, 167 U. S., 88; ³ Shapleigh v. San Angelo, 167 U. S., 646; ³ St. Anthony Falls Water Power Co. v. St. Paul Water Commissioners, 168 U. S., 349; ³ Douglas v. Kentucky, 168 U. S., 488; ² Hawker v. New York, 170 U. S., 189; ³ Galveston, Harrisburg, etc., Railway Co. v. Texas, 170 U. S., 226; ³ Houston & Texas Central Railway Co. v. Texas, 170 U. S., 243; ³ Williams v. Eggleston, 170 U. S., 304; ³ Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. v. Nebraska, 170 U. S., 57; ³ LaCede Gas Light Co. v. Murphy, 170 U. S., 78; ³ Louisville Water Co. v. Kentucky, 170 U. S., 127; ² Thompson v. Missouri, 171 U. S., 380; ³ Walla Walla City v. Walla Walla Water Co., 172 U. S.,

1; ³McCullough v. Virginia, 172 U. S., 102; ³Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. Spratley, 172 U. S., 602; ³Citizens' Savings Bank v. Owensboro, 173 U. S., 636; ²Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co. v. Smith, 173 U. S., 684; ³Covington v. Kentucky, 173 U. S., 231; ³Henderson Bridge Co. v. Henderson City, 173 U. S., 592; ²Walsh v. Columbus, Hocking Valley & Athens R. R. Co., 176 U. S., 469; ³Adirondack Railway Co. v. New York State, 176 U. S., 335; ³New York Life Insurance Co. v. Cravens, 178 U. S., 389; ³Looker v. Maynard, 179 U. S., 46; ³Stearns v. Minnesota, 179 U. S., 223; ²McDonald v. Massachusetts, 180 U. S., 311; ³Illinois Central Railroad Co. v. Adams, 180 U. S., 28; ³St. Paul Gas Light Co. v. St. Paul, 181 U. S., 142; ³Red River Valley Bank v. Craig, 181 U. S., 548; ²Mallett v. North Carolina, 181 U. S., 589; ³Bedford v. Eastern Building and Loan Association, 181 U. S., 227; ³Knoxville Iron Co. v. Harbison, 183 U. S., 13; ³Orr v. Gilman, 183 U. S., 278; ³Wilson v. Iseminger, 185 U. S., 55; ³Vicksburg Waterworks Co. v. Vicksburg, 185 U. S., 65; ³Hanover National Bank v. Moyses, 186 U. S., 181; ³Northern Central Railway Co. v. Maryland, 187 U. S., 258; ³Oshkosh Waterworks Co. v. Oshkosh, 187 U. S., 437; ² ³Diamond Glue Co. v. U. S. Glue Co., 187 U. S., 611; ³Weber v. Rogan, 188 U. S., 10; ³Blackstone v. Miller, 188 U. S., 189; ²Reetz v. Michigan, 188 U. S., 505; ³Waggoner v. Flack, 188 U. S., 595; ³Owensboro v. Owensboro Water-Works Co., 191 U. S., 358; ³Wisconsin & Michigan Ry. Co. v. Powers, 191 U. S., 379; ³Deposit Bank v. Frankfort, 191 U. S., 499; ³Citizens' Bank v. Parker, 192 U. S., 73; ³Stanislaus County v. San Joaquin C. & I. Co., 192 U. S., 201; ³Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway Company v. Osborn, 193 U. S., 17; ³The Underground R. R. v. City of New York, 193 U. S., 416; ³National Mutual Building and Loan Association v. Braban, 193 U. S., 635; ³Wright v. Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Co., 193 U. S., 657; ³Pacific Electric Ry. Co. v. Los Angeles, 194 U. S., 112; ³People's Gas Light & Coke Co. v. Chicago, 194 U. S., 1; ³Hooker v. Burr, 194 U. S., 415; ³Cleveland v. Cleveland City Ry. Co., 194 U. S., 517; ³Bradley v. Lightcap, 195 U. S., 1; ³Helena Water Works Co. v. Helena, 195 U. S., 383; ³Worcester v. Street Railway Co., 196 U. S., 539; ²Rooney v. North Dakota, 196 U. S., 319; ³Dawson v. Columbia Trust Co., 197 U. S., 178; ³Kehrer v. Stewart, 197 U. S., 60; ³Muhlker v. New York & Harlem R. R. Co., 197 U. S., 544; ³Savannah, Thunderbolt & Co. Ry. v. Savannah, 198 U. S., 392; ³Knights of Pythias v. Meyer, 198 U. S., 508; ³Tampa Water Works v. Tampa, 199 U. S., 241; ³Manigault v. Springs, 199 U. S., 473; ³Metropolitan Street Ry. Co. v. New York, 199 U. S., 1; ³Kies v. Lowrey, 199 U. S., 233; ³Graham v. Folsom, 200 U. S., 248; ³San Antonio Traction Co. v. Altgelt, 200 U. S., 304; ³Water Company v. Knoxville, 200 U. S., 22; ³Gunter v. Atlantic Coast Line, 200 U. S., 273.

²No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Impost or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

McCulloch v. State of Maryland, 4 Wh., 316; Gibbons v. Ogden, 9 Wh., 1; Brown v. The State of Maryland, 12 Wh., 419; Mager v. Grima et al., 8 How., 490; Cooley v. Board of Wardens of Port of Philadelphia et al., 12 How., 299; Almy v. State of California, 24 How., 169; License Tax Cases, 5 Wall., 462; Cran-

dall *v.* State of Nevada, 6 Wall., 35; Waring *v.* The Mayor, 8 Wall., 110; Woodruff *v.* Perham, 8 Wall., 123; Hinson *v.* Lott, 8 Wall., 118; State Tonnage Tax Cases, 12 Wall., 204; State Tax on railway gross receipts, 15 Wall., 284; Inman Steamship Company *v.* Tinker, 94 U. S., 238; Cook *v.* Pennsylvania, 97 U. S., 566; Packet Co. *v.* Keokuk, 95 U. S., 80; People *v.* Campagnie Général Transatlantique, 107 U. S., 59; Turner *v.* Maryland, 107 U. S., 38; Brown et al. *v.* Houston, Collector, et al., 114 U. S., 622; Coe *v.* Errol, 116 U. S., 517; Turpin *v.* Burgess, 117 U. S., 501; Pittsburg & Southern Coal Co. *v.* Bates, 156 U. S., 577; Pittsburg & Southern Coal Co. *v.* Louisiana, 156 U. S., 590; Scott *v.* Donald, 165 U. S., 58; Patapsco Guano Co. *v.* North Carolina, 171 U. S., 315; May & Co. *v.* New Orleans, 178 U. S., 496; Dooley *v.* United States, 183 U. S., 151; Cornell *v.* Coyne, 192 U. S., 418; American Steel & Wire Co. *v.* Speed, 192 U. S., 500; Delaware, L., &c., R. R. Co. *v.* Pennsylvania, 198 U. S., 341.

³ No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into an Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Green *v.* Biddle, 8 Wh., 1; Poole et al. *v.* The Lessee of Fleeger et al., 11 Pet., 185; Cooley *v.* Board of Wardens of Port of Philadelphia et al., 12 How., 299; Peete *v.* Morgan, 19 Wall., 581; Cannon *v.* New Orleans, 20 Wall., 577; Inman Steamship Company *v.* Tinker, 94 U. S., 238; Transportation Co. *v.* Wheeling, 99 U. S., 273; Packett Co. *v.* St. Louis, 100 U. S., 423; Packet Co. *v.* Keokuk, 95 U. S., 80; Wicksburg *v.* Tobin, 100 U. S., 430; Packet Co. *v.* Catlettsburg, 105 U. S., 559; Wiggins Ferry Co. *v.* East St. Louis, 107 U. S., 365; Transportation Company *v.* Parkersburg, 107 U. S., 691; Presser *v.* Illinois, 116 U. S., 252; Morgan *v.* Louisiana, 118 U. S., 455; Huse *v.* Glover, 119 U. S., 513; Ouachita Packet Co. *v.* Aiken, 121 U. S., 444; Indiana *v.* Kentucky, 136 U. S., 479; Virginia *v.* Tennessee, 148 U. S., 503; Wharton *v.* Wise, 153 U. S., 155; St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co. *v.* James, 161 U. S., 545.

ARTICLE. II.

SECTION. 1. ¹ The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Field *v.* Clark, 143 U. S., 649.

² Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Repre-

sentative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

Chisholm, ex., v. Georgia, 2 Dall., 419; *Leitensdorfer et al. v. Webb*, 20 How., 176; *Ex parte Siebold*, 100 U. S., 271; *In re Green*, 134 U. S., 377; *McPherson v. Blacker*, 146 U. S., 1.

[“The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by ballot the Vice-President.”]

This clause has been superseded by the twelfth amendment, p. 39.

³ The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

In re Green, 134 U. S., 377.

⁴ No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

English v. The Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, 3 Pet., 99.

⁵ In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both

of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

⁶The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

⁷Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

In re Neagle, 135 U. S., 1.

SECTION. 2. ¹The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

United States *v.* Wilson, 7 Pet., 150; *Ex parte* William Wells, 18 How., 307; *Ex parte* Garland, 4 Wall., 333; *Armstrong's Foundry*, 6 Wall., 766; *The Grape Shot*, 9 Wall., 129; *United States v. Padelford*, 9 Wall., 542; *United States v. Klein*, 13 Wall., 128; *Armstrong v. The United States*, 13 Wall., 152; *Pargoud v. The United States*, 13 Wall., 156; *Hamilton v. Dillin*, 21 Wall., 73; *Mechanics and Traders' Bank v. Union Bank*, 22 Wall., 276; *Lamar, ex., v. Browne et al.*, 92 U. S., 187, *Wallach et al. v. Van Riswick*, 92 U. S., 202; *Eustis v. Bolles*, 150 U. S., 361.

²He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint

Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

Ware v. Hylton et al., 3 Dall., 199; *Marbury v. Madison*, 1 Cr., 137; *United States v. Kirkpatrick*, 9 Wh., 720; *American Insurance Company v. Canter* (356 bales cotton), 1 Pet., 511; *Foster and Elam v. Neilson*, 2 Pet., 253; *Cherokee Nation v. State of Georgia*, 5 Pet., 1; *Patterson v. Gwinn et al.*, 5 Pet., 233; *Worcester v. State of Georgia*, 6 Pet., 515; *City of New Orleans v. De Armas et al.*, 9 Pet., 224; *Holden v. Joy*, 17 Wall., 211; *United States v. Germaine*, 99 U. S., 508; *United States v. Corson*, 114 U. S., 619; *United States v. Perkins*, 116 U. S., 483; *United States v. Rauscher*, 119 U. S., 107; *Mormon Church v. United States*, 136 U. S., 1; *Field v. Clark*, 143 U. S., 619; *Shoemaker v. United States*, 147 U. S., 282; *Parsons v. United States*, 167 U. S., 324; *Rice v. Ames*, 180 U. S., 371; *Fourteen Diamond Rings v. United States*, 183 U. S., 176; *Dorr v. United States*, 195 U. S., 138.

³The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

The United States v. Kirkpatrick et al., 9 Wh., 720.

SECTION. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Marbury v. Madison, 1 Cr., 137; *Kendall, Postmaster-General, v. The United States*, 12 Pet., 521; *Luther v. Borden*, 7 How., 1; *The State of Mississippi v. Johnson, President*, 4 Wall., 475; *Stewart v. Kahn*, 11 Wall., 493; *In re Neagle*, 135, U. S., 1.

SECTION. 4. The President, Vice President, and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on

Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Langford *v.* United States, 101 U. S., 341.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION. 1. The judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Chisholm, *ex. v.* Georgia, 2 Dall., 419; Stuart *v.* Laird, 1 Cr., 299; United States *v.* Peters, 5 Cr., 115; Cohens *v.* Virginia, 6 Cr., 264; Martin *v.* Hunter's Lessee, 1 Wh., 304; Osborn *v.* United States Bank, 9 Wh., 738; Benner *et al. v.* Porter, 9 How., 235; The United States *v.* Ritchie, 17 How., 525; Murray's Lessee *et al. v.* Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, 18 How., 272; *Ex parte* Vallandigham, 1 Wall., 243; Pennoyer *v.* Neff, 95 U. S., 714; United States *v.* Union Pacific Railroad Co., 98 U. S., 569; Mitchell *v.* Clark, 110 U. S., 633; Ames *v.* Kansas, 111 U. S., 449; *In re* Loney, 134 U. S., 373; *In re* Green, 134 U. S., 377; McAllister *v.* United States, 141 U. S., 174; Robertson *v.* Baldwin, 165 U. S., 275; Hanover National Bank *v.* Moyses, 186 U. S., 181; Turner *v.* Williams, 194 U. S., 279.

SECTION. 2. ¹The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority¹;—to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls²;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction³;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party⁴;—to Controversies between two or more States⁵;—between a State and Citizens of another State⁶;—between Citizens of different States⁷;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States⁸, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects⁹.

Hayburn's case (note), 2 Dall., 410; Chisholm, *ex. v.* Georgia, 2 Dall., 419; Glass *et al. v.* Sloop Betsey, 3 Dall., 6; United States *v.* La Vengeance, 3 Dall., 297; Hollingsworth *et al. v.* Virginia, 3 Dall., 378; Mossman, *ex. v.* Higginson, 4 Dall., 12; Marbury *v.* Madison, 1 Cr., 137; Hepburn *et al. v.* Ellezley, 2 Cr., 444; United States *v.* Moore, 3 Cr., 159; Strawbridge *et al. v.* Curtiss *et al.*, 3 Cr., 267; *Ex parte*

Bollman and Swarfout, 4 Cr., 75; *Rose v. Hinely*, 4 Cr., 211; *Chappedelaine et al. v. Dechenaux*, 4 Cr., 305; *Hope Insurance Company v. Boardman et al.*, 5 Cr., 57; *Bank of United States v. Devenux et al.*, 5 Cr., 61; *Hodgson et al. v. Bowerbank et als.*, 5 Cr., 303; *Owings v. Norwood's Lessee*, 5 Cr., 314; *Duroseau v. The United States*, 6 Cr., 307; *United States v. Hudson and Goodwin*, 7 Cr., 32; *Martin v. Hunter*, 1 Wh., 304; *Colson et al. v. Lewis*, 2 Wh., 377; *United States v. Beyans*, 3 Wh., 336; *Cohens v. Virginia*, 6 Wh., 264; *Ex parte Kearney*, 7 Wh., 38; *Matthews v. Zane*, 7 Wh., 164; *Osborn v. United States Bank*, 9 Wh., 738; *United States v. Ortega*, 11 Wh., 467; *American Insurance Company v. Canter* (356 bales cotton), 1 Pet., 511; *Jackson v. Twentyman*, 2 Pet., 136; *Cherokee Nation v. State of Georgia*, 5 Pet., 1; *State of New Jersey v. State of New York*, 5 Pet., 283; *Davis v. Packard et al.*, 6 Pet., 41; *United States v. Arredondo et al.*, 6 Pet., 691; *Davis v. Packard et al.*, 7 Pet., 276; *Breedlove et al. v. Nicolet et al.*, 7 Pet., 413; *Brown v. Keene*, 8 Pet., 112; *Davis v. Packard et al.*, 8 Pet., 312; *City of New Orleans v. De Armas et al.*, 9 Pet., 224; *The State of Rhode Island v. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts*, 12 Pet., 657; *The Bank of Augusta v. Earle*, 13 Pet., 519; *The Commercial and Railroad Bank of Vicksburg v. Slocomb et al.*, 14 Pet., 60; *Suydam et al. v. Brounax*, 14 Pet., 67; *Prigg v. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, 16 Pet., 539; *Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railway Company v. Letson*, 2 How., 497; *Cary et als. v. Curtis*, 3 How., 236; *Warring v. Clark*, 5 How., 441; *Luther v. Borden*, 7 How., 1; *Sheldon et al. v. Sill*, 8 How., 441; *The Propeller Genessee Chief v. Fitzhugh et al.*, 12 How., 413; *Fretz et al. v. Ball et al.*, 12 How., 466; *Neves et al. v. Scott et al.*, 13 How., 268; *State of Pennsylvania v. The Wheeling, &c. Bridge Company et al.*, 13 How., 518; *Marshall v. The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.*, 16 How., 314; *The United States v. Guthrie*, 17 How., 284; *Smith v. State of Maryland*, 18 How., 71; *Jones et al. v. League*, 18 How., 76; *Murray's Lessee et al. v. Hoboken Land and Improvement Company*, 18 How., 272; *Hyde et al. v. Stone*, 20 How., 170; *Irvine v. Marshall et al.*, 20 How., 558; *Fenn v. Holmes*, 21 How., 481; *Moorewood et al. v. Erequist*, 23 How., 491; *Commonwealth of Kentucky v. Dennison, Governor*, 24 How., 66; *Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company v. Wheeler*, 1 Black, 286; *The Steamer Saint Lawrence*, 1 Black, 522; *The Propeller Commerce*, 1 Black, 574; *Ex parte Valiandigham*, 1 Wall., 243; *Ex parte Milligan*, 4 Wall., 1; *The Moses Taylor*, 4 Wall., 111; *State of Mississippi v. Johnson, President*, 4 Wall., 475; *The Hine v. Trevor*, 4 Wall., 555; *City of Philadelphia v. The Collector*, 5 Wall., 720; *State of Georgia v. Stanton*, 6 Wall., 50; *Payne v. Hook*, 7 Wall., 425; *The Alicia*, 7 Wall., 571; *Ex parte Yerger*, 8 Wall., 85; *Insurance Company v. Dunham*, 11 Wall., 1; *Virginia v. West Virginia*, 11 Wall., 39; *Coal Company v. Blatchford*, 11 Wall., 172; *Railway Company v. Whitton's adm.*, 13 Wall., 270; *Tarble's Case*, 13 Wall., 397; *Blyew et al. v. The United States*, 13 Wall., 581; *Davis v. Gray*, 16 Wall., 203; *Case of the Sewing Machine Companies*, 18 Wall., 553; *Insurance Company v. Morse*, 20 Wall., 415; *Vannevar v. Bryant*, 21 Wall., 11; *The Lottawanna*, 21 Wall., 558; *Gaines v. Fuentes et al.*, 92 U. S., 10; *Claffin v. Houseman, assignee*, 93 U. S., 130; *Muller v. Dows*, 94 U. S., 444; *Doyle v. Continental Insurance Company*, 94 U. S., 535; *United States v. Union Pacific Railroad Co.*, 98 U. S., 569; *Tennessee v. Davis*, 100 U. S., 257; *Ex parte Boyd*, 105 U. S., 647; *Bush v. Kentucky*, 107 U. S., 110; *Transportation Company v. Parkersburg*, 107 U. S., 691; *Goss v. United States Mortgage Co.*, 108 U. S., 477; *Chicago and Alton R. R. Co. v. Wiggins Ferry Co.*, 108 U. S., 18; *Louisiana v. New Orleans*, 108 U. S., 568; *Ellis v. Davis*, 109 U. S., 488; *Carroll County v. Smith*, 111 U. S., 556; *Southern Pacific Railroad Co. v. California*, 118 U. S., 109; *Barron v. Burnside*, 121 U. S., 186; *Lincoln County v. Luning*, 133 U. S., 529; *Hans v. Lou-*

isiana, 134 U. S., 1; *North Carolina v. Temple*, 134 U. S., 22; *In re Neagle*, 135 U. S., 1; *Nashua and Lowell R. R. v. Boston and Lowell R. R.*, 136 U. S., 356; *Jones v. United States*, 137 U. S., 202; *Cook County v. Calumet and Chicago Canal Co.*, 138 U. S., 635; *Manchester v. Massachusetts*, 139 U. S., 240; *In re Garnett*, 141 U. S., 1; *United States v. Texas*, 143 U. S., 621; *Southern Pacific Company v. Denton*, 146 U. S., 202; *Cooke v. Avery*, 147 U. S., 375; *Cates v. Allen*, 149 U. S., 451; *McNulty v. California*, 149 U. S., 645; *In re Tyler*, 149 U. S., 164; *Newport Light Co. v. Newport*, 151 U. S., 527; *New York and New England Railroad Co. v. Bristol*, 151 U. S., 556; *Israel v. Arthur*, 152 U. S., 355; *Michigan v. Flint and Pere Marquette R. R. Co.*, 152 U. S., 363; *New Orleans v. Benjamin*, 153 U. S., 411; *Mobile and Ohio Railroad Co. v. Tennessee*, 153 U. S., 486; *Reagan v. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.*, 154 U. S., 362; *Inter-State Commerce Commission v. Brimson*, 154 U. S., 447; *Plumley v. Massachusetts*, 155 U. S., 461; *Andrews v. Schwarz*, 156 U. S., 272; *St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co. v. Gill*, 156 U. S., 649; *Stevens' administrator v. Nichols*, 157 U. S., 370; *In re Debs, petitioner*, 158 U. S., 564; *Central Land Co. v. Laidley*, 159 U. S., 103; *Folsom v. Ninety-Six*, 159 U. S., 611; *Laing v. Rigney*, 160 U. S., 531; *St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co. v. James*, 161 U. S., 545; *Woodruff v. Mississippi*, 162 U. S., 291; *Fallbrook Irrigation District v. Bradley*, 164 U. S., 112; *Scott v. Donald*, 165 U. S., 107; *Robertson v. Baldwin*, 165 U. S., 275; *Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co. v. Chicago*, 166 U. S., 226; *Forsyth v. Hammond*, 166 U. S., 506; *Oxley Stave Company v. Butler County*, 166 U. S., 648; *In re Lennon*, 166 U. S., 548; *City Railway Co. v. Citizens' Street R. R. Co.*, 166 U. S., 557; *Douglas v. Kentucky*, 168 U. S., 488; *Miller v. Cornwall R. R. Co.*, 168 U. S., 131; *Baker v. Grice*, 169 U. S., 284; *Smyth v. Ames*, 169 U. S., 466; *Backus v. Fort street Union Depot Co.*, 169 U. S., 557; *Tinsley v. Anderson*, 171 U. S., 101; *Walla Walla City v. Walla Walla Water Co.*, 172 U. S., 1; *Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Co. v. Patten Paper Co.*, 172 U. S., 58; *Meyer v. Richmond*, 172 U. S., 82; *McCullough v. Virginia*, 172 U. S., 102; *Fitts v. McGhee*, 172 U. S., 516; *Dewey v. Des Moines*, 173 U. S., 193; *Nicol v. Ames*, 173 U. S., 509; *Covington v. Kentucky*, 173 U. S., 231; *La Abra Silver Mining Co. v. United States*, 175 U. S., 423; *Louisiana v. Texas*, 176 U. S., 1; *Whitman v. Oxford National Bank*, 176 U. S., 559; *Hancock National Bank v. Farnum*, 176 U. S., 640; *Carter v. Texas*, 177 U. S., 442; *Smith v. Reeves*, 178 U. S., 436; *Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Ann Arbor Railroad Co.*, 178 U. S., 239; *Wiley v. Sinkler*, 179 U. S., 58; ⁵ *Missouri v. Illinois*, 180 U. S., 208; *Eastern Building Association v. Welling*, 181 U. S., 47; *Dooley v. United States*, 182 U. S., 222; *Tulloch v. Mulvane*, 184 U. S., 497; *Patton v. Brady*, 184 U. S., 608; ⁵ *Kansas v. Colorado*, 185 U. S., 125; ¹ *Swafford v. Templeton*, 185 U. S., 487; ¹ *Mobile, Transportation Co. v. Mobile*, 187 U. S., 479; ¹ *Andrews v. Andrews*, 188 U. S., 14; ¹ *Hooker v. Los Angeles*, 188 U. S., 314; ¹ *Cummings v. Chicago*, 188 U. S., 410; ¹ *Schaefer v. Werling*, 188 U. S., 516; ³ *The Roanoke*, 189 U. S., 185; ¹ *Detroit, &c., Ry. v. Osborn*, 189 U. S., 383; ³ *Patterson v. Bark Eudora*, 190 U. S., 169; ¹ *Howard v. Fleming*, 191 U. S., 126; ^{1, 7} *Arbuckle v. Blackburn*, 191 U. S., 405; ¹ *Deposit Bank v. Frankfort*, 191 U. S., 499; ^{1, 7} *Spencer v. Duplan Silk Co.*, 191 U. S., 526; ¹ *Wabash R. R. Co. v. Pearce*, 192 U. S., 179; ¹ *Rogers v. Alabama*, 192 U. S., 226; ⁵ *South Dakota v. North Carolina*, 192 U. S., 286; ¹ *Bankers' Casualty Co. v. Minn. St. P., &c., Ry.*, 192 U. S., 371; ¹ *Spreckels Sugar Refining Co. v. McClain*, 192 U. S., 397; ⁷ *Minnesota v. Northern Securities Co.*, 194 U. S., 48; ¹ *Pacific Electric Ry. Co. v. Los Angeles*, 194 U. S., 112; ¹ *Hooker v. Burr*, 194 U. S., 415; ¹ *Cleveland v. Cleveland City Ry. Co.*, 194 U. S., 517; ⁷ *Traction Company v. Mining Co.*, 196 U. S., 239; ⁷ *Dawson v. Columbia Trust Co.*, 197 U. S., 178; ⁹ *Jacobson v. Massachusetts*, 197 U. S., 11; ¹ *Leonard v. Vicksburg, &c., R. R. Co.*, 198 U. S., 416; ⁷ *Farrell v. O'Brien*, 199 U. S., 89; ¹ *South Carolina v. United States*, 199 U. S., 437; ¹ *Carfer v. Caldwell*, 200 U. S., 293.

²In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be a Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

Chisholm, *ex. v. Georgia*, 2 Dall., 419; *Wiscart et al. v. Dauchy*, 3 Dall., 221; *Marbury v. Madison*, 1 Cr., 137; *Durousseau et al. v. United States*, 6 Cr., 307; *Martin v. Hunter's lessee*, 1 Wh., 304; *Cohens v. Virginia*, 6 Wh., 231; *Ex parte Kearney*, 7 Wh., 38; *Wayman v. Southard*, 10 Wh., 1; *Bank of the United States v. Halstead*, 10 Wh., 51; *United States v. Ortega*, 11 Wh., 167; *The Cherokee Nation v. The State of Georgia*, 5 Pet., 1; *Ex parte Crane et al.*, 5 Pet., 189; *The State of New Jersey v. The State of New York*, 5 Pet., 283; *Ex parte Sibbald v. United States*, 12 Pet., 188; *The State of Rhode Island v. The State of Massachusetts*, 12 Pet., 657; *State of Pennsylvania v. The Wheeling, &c., Bridge Company*, 13 How., 518; *In re Kaine*, 11 How., 103; *Ableman v. Booth and United States v. Booth*, 21 How., 596; *Freeborn v. Smith*, 2 Wall., 160; *Ex parte McCardle*, 6 Wall., 318; *Ex parte McCardle*, 7 Wall., 506; *Ex parte Yerger*, 8 Wall., 85; *The Lucy*, 8 Wall., 307; *The Justices v. Murray*, 9 Wall., 271; *Pennsylvania v. Quicksilver Company*, 10 Wall., 553; *Murdock v. City of Memphis*, 20 Wall., 590; *The "Francis Wright,"* 105 U. S., 381; *Börs v. Preston*, 111 U. S., 252; *Ames v. Kansas*, 111 U. S., 149; *Craig v. Leitensdorfer*, 127 U. S., 764; *Wisconsin v. Pelican Ins. Co.*, 127 U. S., 265; *United States v. Texas*, 113 U. S., 621; *Louisiana v. Texas*, 176 U. S., 1; *Wilkes County v. Coler*, 180 U. S., 506; *W. W. Cargill Co. v. Minnesota*, 180 U. S., 152; *Mallett v. North Carolina*, 181 U. S., 589.

³The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Ex parte Milligan, 1 Wall., 2; *Barton v. Barbour*, 104 U. S., 126; *Ex parte Wall*, 107 U. S., 265; *Callan v. Wilson*, 127 U. S., 510; *Nashville, Chattanooga, etc., Railway v. Alabama*, 128 U. S., 96; *Eilenbecker v. Plymouth County*, 131 U. S., 31; *Jones v. United States*, 137 U. S., 202; *Cook v. United States*, 138 U. S., 157; *In re Ross*, 110 U. S., 453; *Fong Yul Ting v. United States*, 119 U. S., 698; *In re Debs, petitioner*, 158 U. S., 564; *Thompson v. Utah*, 170 U. S., 343; *Schick v. United States*, 195 U. S., 65; *Dorr v. United States*, 195 U. S., 138; *Matter of Strauss*, 197 U. S., 324; *Marvin v. Tront*, 199 U. S., 212; *Martin v. Texas*, 200 U. S., 316.

SECTION 3. ¹Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be

convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

United States v. The Insurgents, 2 Dall., 335; *United States v. Mitchell*, 2 Dall., 348; *Ex parte Bollman and Swartwout*, 4 Cr., 75; *United States v. Aaron Burr*, 4 Cr., 469.

²The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the person Attainted.

Bigelow v. Forest, 9 Wall., 339; *Day v. Micou*, 18 Wall., 156; *Ex parte Lange*, 18 Wall., 163; *Wallach et al. v. Van Riswick*, 92 U. S., 202.

ARTICLE. IV.

SECTION. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the Public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Mills v. Duryee, 7 Cr., 481; *Hampton v. McConnel*, 3 Wh., 234; *Mayhew v. Thatcher*, 6 Wh., 129; *Darby's Lessee v. Mayer*, 10 Wh., 465; *The United States v. Amedy*, 11 Wh., 392; *Caldwell et al. v. Carrington's heirs*, 9 Pet., 86; *M'Elmoyle v. Cohen*, 13 Pet., 312; *The Bank of Augusta v. Earle*, 13 Pet., 519; *Bank of the State of Alabama v. Dalton*, 9 How., 522; *D'Arcy v. Ketchum*, 11 How., 165; *Christmas v. Russell*, 5 Wall., 290; *Green v. Van Buskirk*, 7 Wall., 139; *Paul v. Virginia*, 8 Wall., 168; *Board of Public Works v. Columbia College*, 17 Wall, 521; *Thompson v. Whitman*, 18 Wall, 457; *Pennoyer v. Nebb*, 95 U. S., 714; *Bona parte v. Tax Court*, 104 U. S., 592; *Robertson v. Pickrell*, 109 U. S., 608; *Brown et al. v. Houston, Collector, et al.*, 114 U. S., 622; *Hanley v. Donoghue*, 116 U. S., 1; *Renaud v. Abbott*, 116 U. S., 277; *Chicago & Alton R. R. v. Wiggins Ferry Co.*, 119 U. S., 615; *Borer v. Chapman*, 119 U. S., 587; *Cole v. Cunningham*, 133 U. S., 107; *Blount v. Walker*, 134 U. S., 607; *Simmons v. Saul*, 138 U. S., 439; *Reynolds v. Stockton*, 140 U. S., 254; *Carpenter v. Strange*, 141 U. S., 87; *Huntington v. Attrill*, 146 U. S., 657; *Glenn v. Garth*, 147 U. S., 360; *Laing v. Rigney*, 160 U. S., 531; *Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. v. Sturm*, 174 U. S., 710; *Thormann v. Frame*, 176 U. S., 350; *Hancock National Bank v. Farnum*, 176 U. S., 640; *Clarke v. Clarke et al.*, 178 U. S., 186; *Wilkes County v. Coler*, 180 U. S., 506; *W. W. Cargill Co. v. Minnesota*, 180 U. S., 452; *Johnson v. New York Life Ins. Co.*, 187 U. S., 491; *Andrews v. Andrews*, 188 U. S., 14; *Blackstone v. Miller*, 188 U. S., 189; *Finney v. Guy*, 189 U. S., 335; *Anglo-American Provision Co. v. Davis Provision Co.*, 191 U. S., 373; *Wabash R. R. Co. v. Flannigan*, 192 U. S., 29; *German Savings Society v. Dormitzer*, 192 U. S., 125; *Wedding v. Meyler*, 192 U. S., 573; *National Mutual Building and Loan Ass. v. Brahan*,

193 U. S., 635; *Minnesota v. Northern Securities Co.*, 194 U. S., 48; *National Exchange Bank v. Wiley*, 185 U. S., 257; *Jaster v. Currie*, 198 U. S., 144; *Harding v. Harding*, 198 U. S., 317; *Harris v. Balk*, 198 U. S., 215; *Louisville & Nashville R. R. v. Deer*, 200 U. S., 176.

SECTION. 2. ¹The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

Bank of United States v. Devereux, 5 Cr., 61; *Cassius v. Ballou*, 6 Pet., 761; *The State of Rhode Island v. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts*, 12 Pet., 657; *The Bank of Augusta v. Earle*, 13 Pet., 519; *Moore v. The People of The State of Illinois*, 14 How., 13; *Conner et al. v. Elliott et al.*, 18 How., 591; *Dred Scott v. Sanford*, 19 How., 393; *Crandall v. State of Nevada*, 6 Wall., 35; *Woodruff v. Parham*, 8 Wall., 123; *Paul v. Virginia*, 8 Wall., 168; *Downham v. Alexandria Council*, 10 Wall., 173; *Liverpool Insurance Company v. Massachusetts*, 10 Wall., 566; *Ward v. Maryland*, 12 Wall., 118; *Slaughterhouse Cases*, 16 Wall., 36; *Bradwell v. The State*, 16 Wall., 130; *Chemung Bank v. Lowery*, 93 U. S., 72; *McCready v. Virginia*, 94 U. S., 391; *Philadelphia Fire Association v. New York*, 119 U. S., 110; *Pembina Mining Co. v. Pennsylvania*, 125 U. S., 181; *Kimmish v. Ball*, 129 U. S., 217; *Cole v. Cunningham*, 133 U. S., 107; *Manchester v. Massachusetts*, 139 U. S., 210; *Pittsburg & Southern Coal Co. v. Bates*, 156 U. S., 577; *Vance v. W. A. Vandercook, No. 1*, 170 U. S., 438; *Blake v. Mel'ung*, 172 U. S., 239; *Williams v. Fears*, 179 U. S., 270; *Travellers Insurance Co. v. Connecticut*, 185 U. S., 364; *Chadwick v. Kelley*, 187 U. S., 540; *Diamond Glue Co. v. U. S. Glue Co.*, 187 U. S., 611; *Blackstone v. Miller*, 188 U. S., 189; *Anglo American Provision Co. v. Davis Provision Co.*, 191 U. S., 373.

²A person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

Holmes v. Jennison et al., 11 Pet., 540; *Commonwealth of Kentucky v. Dennison, governor*, 21 How., 66; *Taylor v. Taintor*, 16 Wall., 366; *Carroll County v. Smith*, 111 U. S., 556; *ex parte Reggel*, 114 U. S., 642; *Muhon v. Justice*, 127 U. S., 700; *Lascelles v. Georgia*, 148 U. S., 537; *Utter v. Franklin*, 172 U. S., 416; *Munsey v. Clough*, 196 U. S., 364.

³No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Prigg v. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 16 Pet., 539; *Jones v. Van Zandt*, 5 How., 215; *Strader et al. v. Graham*, 10 How., 82; *Moore v. The People of the State of Illinois*, 14 How., 13; *Dred Scott v. Sanford*, 19 How., 393; *Ableman v. Booth and United States v. Booth*, 21 How., 506.

SECTION. 3. ¹New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

American Insurance Company et al. *v.* Canter (356 bales cotton), 1 Pet., 511; Pollard's Lessee *v.* Hagan, 3 How., 212; Cross et al. *v.* Harrison, 16 How., 164; Benson *v.* United States, 146 U. S., 325; Ward *v.* Race Horse, 163 U. S., 504; Bolln *v.* Nebraska, 176 U. S., 83.

²The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

McCulloch *v.* State of Maryland, 4 Wh., 316; American Insurance Company *v.* Canter, 1 Pet., 511; United States *v.* Gratiot et al., 14 Pet., 526; United States *v.* Rogers, 4 How., 567; Cross et al. *v.* Harrison, 16 How., 164; Muekey et al. *v.* Coxe, 18 How., 100; Dred Scott *v.* Sandford, 19 How., 393; Gibson *v.* Chouteau, 13 Wall., 92; Clinton *v.* Englebert, 13 Wall., 434; Beall *v.* New Mexico, 16 Wall., 535; National Bank *v.* Yankton County, 101 U. S., 129; United States *v.* Waddell et als., 112 U. S., 76; Van Brocklin *v.* State of Tennessee, 117 U. S., 151; Clayton *v.* Utah Territory, 132 U. S., 632; Wisconsin Central Railroad Co. *v.* Price, 133 U. S., 496; Geofroy *v.* Riggs, 133 U. S., 258; Mormon Church *v.* United States, 136 U. S., 1; Jones *v.* United States, 137 U. S., 202; St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., Railway Co. *v.* Phelps, 137 U. S., 528; Talton *v.* Mayes, 163 U. S., 376; American Publishing Co. *v.* Fisher, 166 U. S., 464; Camfield *v.* United States, 167 U. S., 518; Thompson *v.* Utah, 170 U. S., 343; Green Bay & Mississippi Canal Co. *v.* Patten Paper Co., 173 U. S., 179; Neely *v.* Henkel (No. 1), 180 U. S., 109; De Lima *v.* Bidwell, 182 U. S., 1; Dooley *v.* United States, 182 U. S., 222; Downes *v.* Bidwell, 182 U. S., 244; Fourteen Diamond Rings *v.* United States, 183 U. S., 176; Hawaii *v.* Mankichi, 190 U. S., 197; Binns *v.* United States, 194 U. S., 486; Dorr *v.* United States, 195 U. S., 138; Rassmussen *v.* United States, 197 U. S., 516.

SECTION. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

Luther *v.* Borden, 7 How., 1; Texas *v.* White, 7 Wall., 700; In re Duncan, 139 U. S., 449; Taylor et al. *v.* Beckham (No. 1), 178 U. S., 548; South Carolina *v.* United States, 199 U. S., 437.

ARTICLE. V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress: Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE. VI.

¹All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

²This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

Hayburn's case, 2 Dall., 409; *Ware v. Hylton*, 3 Dall., 199; *Calder and wife v. Bull and wife*, 3 Dall., 386; *Marbury v. Madison*, 1 Cr., 137; *Chirac v. Chirac*, 2 Wh., 259; *McCulloch v. The State of Maryland*, 4 Wh., 316; *Society v. New Haven*, 8 Wh., 464; *Gibbons v. Ogden*, 9 Wh., 1; *Foster and Elam v. Neilson*, 2 Pet., 253; *Buekner v. Finley*, 2 Pet., 586; *Worcester v. State of Georgia*, 6 Pet., 515; *Kennett et al. v. Chambers*, 14 How., 38; *Dodge v. Woolsey*, 18 How., 331; *State of New York v. Dibble*, 21 How., 366; *Ableman v. Booth and United States v. Booth*, 21 How., 506; *Sinnot v. Davenport*, 22 How., 227; *Foster v. Davenport*, 22 How., 244; *Haver v. Yaker*, 9 Wal., 32; *Claffin v. Houseman, assignee*, 93 U. S., 130; *United States v. 43 Gallons of Whiskey*, 93 U. S., 188; *Hanensjein v. Lynham*, 100 U. S., 483;

Neal *v.* Delaware, 103 U. S., 370; *Ex parte* Crow Dog, 109 U. S., 556; Carroll County *v.* Smith, 111 U. S., 556; Head Money Cases, 112 U. S., 580; Van Brocklin *v.* State of Tennessee, 117 U. S., 151; United States *v.* Rauscher, 119 U. S., 407; Kerr *v.* Illinois, 119 U. S., 436; Whitney *v.* Robinson, 124 U. S., 190; The Chinese Exclusion Cases, 130 U. S., 581; Geofroy *v.* Riggs, 133 U. S., 258; *In re* Neagle, 135 U. S., 1; Horner *v.* United States, 143 U. S., 570; Fong Yue Ting *v.* United States, 149 U. S., 698; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Co. *v.* Hefley, 158 U. S., 98; Ward *v.* Race Horse, 163 U. S., 504; McClellan *v.* Chipman, 164 U. S., 347; Smyth *v.* Ames, 169 U. S., 466; Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. *v.* Haber, 169 U. S., 613; Ohio *v.* Thomas, 173 U. S., 276; Lone Wolf *v.* Hitchcock, 187 U. S., 553; South Carolina *v.* United States, 199 U. S., 437.

³The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Ex parte Garland, 4 Wall., 333; Davis *v.* Beason, 133 U. S., 333; Mormon Church *v.* United States, 136 U. S., 1.

ARTICLE. VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. **In Witness** whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

G^o WASHINGTON—

Presidt. and Deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON,

NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,

RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.

WM. SAM'L JOHNSON, ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.

WIL: LIVINGSTON, WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY, JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN, THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS, GEO: CLYMER,
THO: FITZSIMONS, JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON, GOUV: MORRIS.

Delaware.

GEO: READ, GUNNING BEDFORD, JUN'R,
JOHN DICKINSON, RICHARD BASSETT,
JACO: BROOM,

Maryland.

JAMES M'HENRY, DAN: OF ST. THOS. JENIFER,
DANL CARROLL,

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR, JAMES MADISON, JR,

North Carolina.

WM. BLOUNT, RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT
HU. WILLIAMSON.

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE, CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
CHARLES PINCKNEY, PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.

WILLIAM FEW, ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest:

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

[ARTICLE I.]*

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

¹ *Terret et al. v. Taylor et al.*, 9 Cr., 43; *Vidal et al. v. Girard et al.*, 2 How., 127; *Ex parte Garland*, 4 Wall., 333; *United States v. Cruikshank et al.*, 92 U. S., 542; *Reynolds v. United States*, 98 U. S., 145; *Spiers v. Illinois*, 123 U. S., 131; *Davis v. Beason*, 133 U. S. 333; *Eilenbecker v. Plymouth County*, 134 U. S., 31; *Mormon Church v. United States*, 136 U. S., 1; *In re Rapier*, 143 U. S., 110; *Horner v. United States*, 143 U. S., 207; *Bradfield v. Roberts*, 175 U. S., 291; *Turner v. Williams*, 194 U. S., 279; *Jack v. Kansas*, 199 U. S., 372.

[ARTICLE II.]

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Presser v. Illinois, 116 U. S., 252; *Spiers v. Illinois*, 123 U. S., 131; *Eilenbecker v. Plymouth County*, 134 U. S., 31; *Jack v. Kansas*, 199 U. S., 372.

*The first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States were proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the First Congress, on the 25th of September, 1789. They were ratified by the following States, and the notifications of ratification by the governors thereof were successively communicated by the President to Congress: New Jersey, November 20, 1789; Maryland, December 19, 1789; North Carolina, December 22, 1789; South Carolina, January 19, 1790; New Hampshire, January 25, 1790; Delaware, January 28, 1790; Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790; New York, March 27, 1790; Rhode Island, June 15, 1790; Vermont, November 3, 1791, and Virginia, December 15, 1791. There is no evidence on the journals of Congress that the legislatures of Connecticut, Georgia, and Massachusetts ratified them.

[ARTICLE III.]

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Spiers v. Illinois, 123 U. S., 131; *Eilenbecker v. Plymouth County*, 134 U. S., 31; *Jack v. Kansas*, 199 U. S., 372.

[ARTICLE IV.]

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Smith v. State of Maryland, 18 How., 71; *Murray's Lessee et al. v. Hoboken Land and Improvement Company*, 18 How., 272; *Ex parte Milligan*, 4 Wall., 2; *Boyd v. United States*, 116 U. S., 616; *Spiers v. Illinois*, 123 U. S., 131; *Eilenbecker v. Plymouth County*, 134 U. S., 31; *Fong Yue Ting v. United States*, 149 U. S., 698; *Interstate Commerce Commission v. Brinson*, 154 U. S., 447; *In re Chapman*, 166 U. S., 661; *Adams v. New York*, 192 U. S., 585; *Morris v. Hitchcock*, 191 U. S., 384; *Public Clearing House v. Coyne*, 194 U. S., 497; *Interstate Commerce Commission v. Baird*, 194 U. S., 25; *Jack v. Kansas*, 199 U. S., 372.

[ARTICLE V.]

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger;¹ nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb;² nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself;³ nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law;⁴ nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.⁵

United States v. Perez, 9 Wh., 579; *Barron v. The City of Baltimore*, 7 Pet., 243; *Fox v. Ohio*, 5 How., 410; *West River Bridge Company v. Dix et al.*, 6 How., 507.

Mitchell *v.* Harmony, 13 How., 115; Moore, *ex. v.* The People of the State of Illinois, 14 How., 13; Murray's Lessee *et al. v.* Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, 18 How., 272; Dynes *v.* Hoover, 20 How., 65; Withers *v.* Buckley *et al.*, 20 How., 84; Gilman *v.* The City of Sheboygan, 2 Black, 510; *Ex parte* Milligan, 4 Wall., 2; Twitchell *v.* The Commonwealth, 7 Wall., 321; Hepburn *v.* Griswold, 8 Wall., 603; Miller *v.* United States, 11 Wall., 268; Legal Tender Cases, 12 Wall., 457; Pumpelly *v.* Green Bay Company, 13 Wall., 166; Osborn *v.* Nicholson, 13 Wall., 654; *Ex parte* Lange, 18 Wall., 163; Kohl *et al. v.* United States, 91 U. S., 367; Davidson *v.* New Orleans, 96 U. S., 97; Sinking Fund Cases, 99 U. S., 700; Langford *v.* United States, 101 U. S., 341; Kelly *v.* Pittsburgh, 104 U. S., 78; *Ex parte* Wall., 107 U. S., 265; United States *v.* Jones, 109 U. S., 513; United States *v.* Great Falls Manufacturing Co., 112 U. S., 645; *Ex parte* Wilson, 114 U. S., 417; Boyd *v.* United States, 116 U. S., 616; Mackin *v.* United States, 117 U. S., 348; *Ex parte* Bain, 121 U. S., 1; Parkinson *v.* United States, 121 U. S., 281; Spiers *v.* Illinois, 123 U. S., 131; Callan *v.* Wilson, 127 U. S., 540; United States *v.* De Walt, 128 U. S., 393; Manning *v.* French, 133 U. S., 186; Eilenbecker *v.* Plymouth County, 134 U. S., 31; Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. *v.* Woodson, 134 U. S., 614; *In re* Ross, 140 U. S., 453; Counselman *v.* Hitchcock, 142 U. S., 547; Simmonds *v.* United States, 142 U. S., 148; Thorington *v.* Montgomery, 147 U. S., 490; Monongahela Navigation Co. *v.* United States, 148 U. S., 312; Fong Yue Ting *v.* United States, 149 U. S., 698; Lees *v.* United States, 150 U. S., 476; Marchant *v.* Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 153 U. S., 380; Linford *v.* Ellison, 155 U. S., 503; Johnson *v.* Sayre, 158 U. S., 109; Sweet *v.* Rechel, 159 U. S., 380; Brown *v.* Walker, 161 U. S., 591; Wong Wing *v.* United States, 163 U. S., 228; Talton *v.* Mayes, 163 U. S., 376; Bauman *v.* Ross, 167 U. S., 548; Wilson *v.* Lambert, 168 U. S., 611; United States *v.* Joint Traffic Association, 171 U. S., 505; Maxwell *v.* Dow, 176 U. S., 581; Scranton *v.* Wheeler, 179 U. S., 141; McDonald *v.* Massachusetts, 180 U. S., 311; Neely *v.* Henkel (No. 1), 180 U. S., 109; French *v.* Barber Asphalt Paving Co., 181 U. S., 324; Wight *v.* Davidson, 181 U. S., 371; Tonawanda *v.* Lyon, 181 U. S., 389; Capital City Dairy Co. *v.* Ohio, 183 U. S., 238; Hanover National Bank *v.* Moyses, 186 U. S., 181; Dreyer *v.* Illinois, 187 U. S., 71; Lone Wolf *v.* Hitchcock, 187 U. S., 553; United States *v.* Lynch, 188 U. S., 445; The Japanese Immigrant Case, 189 U. S., 86; Hawaii *v.* Mankichi, 190 U. S., 197; Bedford *v.* United States, 192 U. S., 217; Buttfield *v.* Stranahan, 192 U. S., 470; Adams *v.* New York, 192 U. S., 585; ⁴ Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co. *v.* Minnesota, 193 U. S., 53; ¹ Beavers *v.* Henkel, 194 U. S., 73; ⁴ Morris *v.* Hitchcock, 194 U. S., 384; ⁴ Lloyd *v.* Dollison, 194 U. S., 445; ⁴ Public Clearing House *v.* Coyne, 194 U. S., 497; ⁴ Turner *v.* Williams, 194 U. S., 279; ⁵ Shepard *v.* Barron, 194 U. S., 553; Interstate Commerce Commission *v.* Baird, 194 U. S., 25; ² Kepner *v.* United States, 195 U. S., 100; McCray *v.* United States, 195 U. S., 27; ¹ Rassmussen *v.* United States, 197 U. S., 516; ⁴ Ju Toy *v.* United States, 198 U. S., 253; ³ Jack *v.* Kansas, 199 U. S., 372; ⁴ South Carolina *v.* United States, 199 U. S., 437; ² Trono *v.* United States, 199 U. S., 521; ⁵ Chicago, B. & Q. Ry. Co. *v.* Drainage Commissioners, 200 U. S., 561; ⁵ Southern Pacific R. R. Co. *v.* United States, 200 U. S., 341; Howard *v.* Kentucky, 200 U. S., 164.

[ARTICLE VI.]

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

United States v. Coledge, 1 Wh., 115; *Ex parte Kearney*, 7 Wh., 38; *United States v. Mills*, 7 Pet., 112; *Barron v. City of Baltimore*, 7 Pet., 213; *Fox v. Ohio*, 5 How., 410; *Withers v. Buckley et al.*, 20 How., 81; *Ex parte Milligan*, 1 Wall., 2; *Twichell v. The Commonwealth*, 7 Wall., 321; *Miller v. The United States*, 11 Wall., 268; *United States v. Cook*, 17 Wall., 168; *United States v. Cruikshank et al.*, 92 U. S., 512; *Reynolds v. United States*, 98 U. S., 115; *Spiers v. Illinois*, 123 U. S., 131; *Brooks v. Missouri*, 124 U. S., 391; *Callan v. Wilson*, 127 U. S., 540; *Eilenbecker v. Plymouth County*, 131 U. S., 31; *Jones v. United States*, 137 U. S., 202; *Cook v. United States*, 138 U. S., 157; *In re Shubuya Jugiro*, 140 U. S., 291; *In re Ross*, 140 U. S., 153; *Fong Yue Ting v. United States*, 119 U. S., 698; *Mattox v. United States*, 156 U. S., 237; *Rosen v. United States*, 161 U. S., 29; *United States v. Zucker*, 161 U. S., 175; *Wong Wing v. United States*, 163 U. S., 228; *Thompson v. Utah*, 170 U. S., 313; *Maxwell v. Dow*, 176 U. S., 581; *Motes v. United States*, 178 U. S., 458; *Fidelity and Deposit Co. v. United States*, 187 U. S., 315; *Hawaii v. Mankichi*, 190 U. S., 197; *Lloyd v. Dollison*, 191 U. S., 445; *West v. Louisiana*, 191 U. S., 258; *Turner v. Williams*, 194 U. S., 279; *Schirk v. United States*, 195 U. S., 65; *Dorr v. United States*, 195 U. S., 138; *Rasmussen v. United States*, 197 U. S., 516; *Beavers v. Hubert*, 198 U. S., 77; *Marvin v. Trout*, 199 U. S., 212; *Jack v. Kansas*, 199 U. S., 372; *Martin v. Texas*, 200 U. S., 316; *Howard v. Kentucky*, 200 U. S., 161.

[ARTICLE VII.]

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

United States v. La Vengeance, 3 Dall., 297; *Bank of Columbia v. Oakley*, 4 Wh., 235; *Parsons v. Bedford et al.*, 3 Pet., 433; *Lessee of Livingston v. Moore et al.*, 7 Pet., 469; *Webster v. Reid*, 11 How., 437; *State of Pennsylvania v. The Wheeling, &c., Bridge Company et al.*, 13 How., 518; *The Justices v. Murray*, 9 Wall., 274; *Edwards v. Elliott et al.*, 21 Wall., 532; *Pearson v. Yewdall*, 95 U. S., 294; *McElrath v. United States*, 102 U. S., 426; *Spiers v. Illinois*, 123 U. S., 131; *Arkansas Valley Land & Cattle Co. v. Mann*, 130 U. S., 69; *Eilenbecker v. Ply-*

mouth County, 134 U. S., 31; *Whitehead v. Shattuck*, 138 U. S., 146; *Scott v. Neely*, 140 U. S., 106; *Cates v. Allen*, 149 U. S., 451; *Fong Yue Ting v. United States*, 149 U. S., 698; *Coughran v. Bigelow*, 164 U. S., 301; *Walker v. New Mexico & Southern Pacific Railroad*, 165 U. S., 593; *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy v. Chicago*, 166 U. S., 226; *American Publishing Co. v. Fisher*, 166 U. S., 464; *Rasmussen v. United States*, 197 U. S., 516; *Marvin v. Trout*, 199 U. S., 212; *Jack v. Kansas*, 199 U. S., 372.

[ARTICLE VIII.]

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Pervear v. Commonwealth, 5 Wall., 475; *Spiers v. Illinois*, 123 U. S., 131; *Manning v. French*, 133 U. S., 186; *Eilenbecker v. Plymouth County*, 134 U. S., 31; *McElvaine v. Brush*, 142 U. S., 155; *O'Neil v. Vermont*, 144 U. S., 323; *McDonald v. Massachusetts*, 180 U. S., 311; *Jack v. Kansas*, 199 U. S., 372.

[ARTICLE IX.]

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Lessee of Livingston v. Moore et al., 7 Pet., 469; *Spiers v. Illinois*, 123 U. S., 131; *Jack v. Kansas*, 199 U. S., 372.

[ARTICLE X.]

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Chisholm, ex. v. State of Georgia, 2 Dall., 419; *Hollingsworth et al. v. The State of Virginia*, 3 Dall., 378; *Martin v. Hunter's Lessee*, 1 Wh., 304; *McCulloch v. State of Maryland*, 4 Wh., 316; *Anderson v. Dunn*, 6 Wh., 204; *Cohens v. Virginia*, 6 Wh., 264; *Osborn v. United States Bank*, 9 Wh., 738; *Buchler v. Finley*, 2 Pet., 586; *Ableman v. Booth*, 21 How., 506; *The Collector v. Day*, 11 Wall, 113; *Clafin v. Houseman, assignee*, 93 U. S., 130; *Inman Steamship Company v. Tinker*, 94 U. S., 238; *United States v. Fox*, 94 U. S., 315; *Tennessee v. Davis*, 100 U. S., 257; *Spiers v. Illinois*, 123 U. S., 131; *Pollock v. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. (Income Tax Case)*, 157 U. S., 429; *Forsyth v. Hammond*, 166 U. S., 506; *St. Anthony Falls Water Power Co. v. St. Paul Water Commissioners*, 168 U. S., 349; *Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. v. Haber*, 169 U. S., 613; *Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. Warren*, 181 U. S., 73; *Kansas v. Colorado*, 185 U. S., 125; *Andrews v. Andrews*, 188 U. S., 14; *Northern Securities Co. v. United States*, 193 U. S., 197; *Turner v. Williams*, 194 U. S., 279; *McCray v. United States*, 195 U. S., 27; *Central of Georgia Ry. Co. v. Murphey*, 196 U. S., 194; *Matter of Heff (Indian)*, 197 U. S., 488; *South Carolina v. United States*, 199 U. S., 437; *Jack v. Kansas*, 199 U. S., 372.

ARTICLE XI.*

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

State of Georgia *v.* Brailsford et al., 2 Dall., 402; Chisholm, ex., *v.* State of Georgia, 2 Dall., 419; *Hollingsworth et al. v. Virginia*, 3 Dall., 378; *Cohen v. Virginia*, 6 Wh., 264; *Osborn v. United States Bank*, 9 Wh., 738; *United States v. The Planters' Bank*, 9 Wh., 904; *the Governor of Georgia v. Juan Madrazo*, 1 Pet., 110; *Cherokee Nation v. State of Georgia*, 5 Pet., 1; *Briscoe v. The Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, 11 Pet., 257; *Curran v. State of Arkansas et al.*, 15 How., 304; *Louisiana v. Jumel*, 107 U. S., 711; *New Hampshire v. Louisiana*, 108 U. S., 76; *Clark v. Barnard*, 108 U. S., 436; *Cunningham v. Macon & Brunswick Railroad*, 109 U. S., 416; *Poindexter v. Greenlow*, 114 U. S., 270; *Allen, auditor, et al. v. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.*, 114 U. S., 311; *Hugood v. Southern*, 117 U. S., 52; *Ralston v. Missouri Fund Commissioners*, 120 U. S., 390; *In re Ayers*, 123 U. S., 443; *Lincoln County v. Luning*, 133 U. S., 529; *Christian v. Atlantic & North Carolina R. R. Co.*, 133 U. S., 233; *Hans v. Louisiana*, 134 U. S., 1; *North Carolina v. Temple*, 134 U. S., 22; *New York Guaranty Co. v. Steele*, 134 U. S., 230; *Virginia Coupon Cases*, 135 U. S., 662; *Pennoyer v. McConaughy*, 140 U. S., 1; *United States v. Texas*, 143 U. S., 621; *In re Tyler*, 149 U. S., 164; *Reagan v. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.*, 154 U. S., 362; *Scott v. Donald*, 165 U. S., 58; *Scott v. Donald*, 165 U. S., 107; *Tindal v. Wesley*, 167 U. S., 204; *Smyth v. Ames*, 169 U. S., 466; *Fitts v. McGhee*, 172 U. S., 516; *Louisiana v. Texas*, 176 U. S., 1; *Smith v. Reeves*, 178 U. S., 436; *Scranton v. Wheeler*, 179 U. S., 111; *Illinois Central Railroad Co. v. Adams*, 180 U. S., 28; *Prout v. Starr*, 188 U. S., 537; *South Dakota v. North Carolina*, 192 U. S., 286; *Chandler v. Dix*, 194 U. S., 590; *Jacobson v. Massachusetts*, 197 U. S., 11; *Graham v. Folsom*, 200 U. S., 248; *Gunter v. Atlantic Coast Line*, 200 U. S., 273.

*The eleventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Third Congress on the 5th of September, 1794; and was declared in a message from the President to Congress, dated the 8th of January, 1798, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

ARTICLE XII.*

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The

*The twelfth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Eighth Congress on the 12th of December, 1803, in lieu of the original third paragraph of the first section of the second article, and was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 25th of September, 1804, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

In re Green, 131 U. S., 377.

ARTICLE XIII.*

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Dred Scott v. Sanford, 19 How., 393; White v. Hart, 13 Wall., 616; Osborn v. Nicholson, 13 Wall., 651; Slaughter-house Cases, 16 Wall., 36; Ex parte Virginia, 100 U. S., 339; Civil Rights Case, 109 U. S., 3; Plessy v. Ferguson, 163 U. S., 537; Robertson v. Baldwin, 165 U. S., 275; Clyatt v. United States, 197 U. S., 207.

*The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-eighth Congress, on the 1st of February, 1865, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 18th of December, 1865, to have been ratified by the legislatures of twenty-seven of the thirty-six States, viz: Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Maine, Kansas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Nevada, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina, and Georgia.

ARTICLE XIV.*

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.¹ No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States;² nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law;³ nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.⁴

Crandall v. The State of Nevada, 6 Wall., 35; *Paul v. Virginia*, 8 Wall., 168; *Ward v. Maryland*, 12 Wall., 418; *Slaughter-house Cases*, 16 Wall., 36; *Bradwell v. The State*, 16 Wall., 130; *Bartemeyer v. Iowa*, 18 Wall., 129; *Minor v. Happer-*

*The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress, on the 16th of June, 1866. On the 21st of July, 1868, Congress adopted and transmitted to the Department of State a concurrent resolution declaring that "the legislatures of the States of Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina, and Louisiana, being three-fourths and more of the several States of the Union, have ratified the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, duly proposed by two-thirds of each House of the Thirty-ninth Congress: Therefore *Resolved*, That said fourteenth article is hereby declared to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and it shall be duly promulgated as such by the Secretary of State." The Secretary of State accordingly issued a proclamation, dated the 28th of July, 1868, declaring that the proposed fourteenth amendment had been ratified, in the manner hereafter mentioned, by the legislatures of thirty-six States, viz: Connecticut, June 30, 1866; New Hampshire, July 7, 1866; Tennessee, July 19, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866, (and the legislature of the same State passed a resolution in April, 1868, to withdraw its consent to it;) Oregon, September 19, 1866; Vermont, November 9, 1866; Georgia rejected it November 13, 1866, and ratified it July 21, 1868; North Carolina rejected it December 4, 1866, and ratified it July 4, 1868; South Carolina rejected it December 20, 1866, and ratified it July 9, 1868; New York ratified it January 10, 1867; Ohio ratified it January 11, 1867, (and the legislature of the same State passed a resolution in January, 1868, to withdraw its consent to it;) Illinois ratified it January 15, 1867; West Virginia, January 16, 1867; Kansas, January 18, 1867; Maine, January 19, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; Missouri, January 26, 1867; Indiana, January 29, 1867; Minnesota, February 1, 1867; Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; Wisconsin, February 13, 1867; Pennsylvania, February 13, 1867; Michigan, February 15, 1867; Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Iowa, April 3, 1868; Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Florida, June 9, 1868; Louisiana, July 9, 1868; and Alabama, July 13, 1868; Georgia again ratified the amendment February 2, 1870. Texas rejected it November 1, 1866, and ratified February 18, 1870. Virginia rejected it January 19, 1867, and ratified October 8, 1869. The amendment was rejected by Kentucky January 10, 1867; by Delaware February 8, 1867; by Maryland March 23, 1867, and was not afterward ratified by either State.

sett, 21 Wall., 162; Walker v. Sauvinet, 92 U. S., 90; Kennard v. Louisiana, ex rel. Morgan, 92 U. S., 480; United States v. Cruikshank, 92 U. S., 512; Munn v. Illinois, 94 U. S., 113; McMillen v. Anderson, 95 U. S., 37; Pennoyer v. Neff, 95 U. S., 714; Pearson v. Yewdall, 95 U. S., 291; Kirtland v. Hotchkiss, 100 U. S., 491; Railroad Co. v. Richmond, 96 U. S., 521; Davidson v. New Orleans, 96 U. S., 97; Strauder v. West Virginia, 100 U. S., 303; Virginia v. Rivers, 100 U. S., 313; Ex parte Virginia, 100 U. S. 339; Missouri v. Lewis, 101 U. S., 22; Neal v. Delaware, 103 U. S., 370; Fox v. Cincinnati, 104 U. S., 783; Kelly v. Pittsburgh, 104 U. S., 78; Pace v. Alabama, 106 U. S., 583; Goss v. United States Mortgage Co., 108 U. S., 477; Civil Rights Cases, 109 U. S., 3; Louisiana v. New Orleans, 109 U. S., 285; Hurtado v. California, 110 U. S., 516; Hagar v. Reclamation Dist., 111 U. S., 701; Elk v. Wilkins, 112 U. S., 94; Foster v. Kansas, 112 U. S., 201; Head v. Amoskeag Man'f. Co., 113 U. S., 9; Barbier v. Connolly, 113 U. S., 27; Provident Institution for Savings v. Mayor and Aldermen of Jersey City, 113 U. S., 506; Soon Hing v. Crowley, 113 U. S., 703; Ex parte Reggel, 114 U. S., 642; Wurts et al. v. Hoagland et als., 114 U. S., 606; Kentucky Railroad Tax Cases, 115 U. S., 321; Missouri Pacific R. R. Co. v. Humes, 115 U. S., 512; Campbell et al. v. Holt, 115 U. S., 620; Presser v. Illinois, 116 U. S., 252; Railroad Commission Cases, 116 U. S., 307, 347, 352; Royall v. Virginia, 116 U. S., 572; Arrowsmith v. Harmoning, 118 U. S., 194; Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 U. S., 356; Santa Clara County v. Southern Pacific R. R., 118 U. S., 394; Philadelphia Fire Association v. New York, 119 U. S., 110; Home Insurance Co. v. New York, 119 U. S., 129; Schmidt v. Cobb, 119 U. S., 286; Kerr v. Illinois, 119 U. S., 436; Hayes v. Missouri, 120 U. S., 68; Baldwin v. Franks, 120 U. S., 678; Church v. Kelsey, 121 U. S., 282; Spiers v. Illinois, 123 U. S., 131; Sands v. Manistee River Improvement Co., 123 U. S., 288; Mugler v. Kansas, 123 U. S., 623; Pembina Mining Co. v. Pennsylvania, 125 U. S., 181; Spencer v. Merchant, 125 U. S., 345; Dow v. Beidelman, 125 U. S., 680; Bank of Redemption v. Boston, 125 U. S., 60; California v. Pacific Railroad Co., 127 U. S., 1; Ro Bardo v. Lamb, 127 U. S., 58; Missouri Pacific Railway Co. v. Mackey, 127 U. S., 205; Powell v. Pennsylvania, 127 U. S., 678; Mahon v. Justice, 127 U. S., 700; Kidd v. Pearson, 128 U. S., 1; Nashville, Chattanooga, etc., Railway v. Alabama, 128 U. S., 96; Walston v. Nevin, 128 U. S., 578; Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway v. Beckwith, 129 U. S., 26; Dent v. West Virginia, 129 U. S., 114; Huling v. Kaw Valley Railway & Improvement Co., 130 U. S., 559; Freeland v. Williams, 131 U. S., 405; Cross v. North Carolina, 132 U. S., 131; Pennie v. Reis, 132 U. S., 464; Sugg v. Thornton, 132 U. S., 524; Manning v. French, 133 U. S., 186; Davis v. Beason, 133 U. S., 333; Palmer v. McMahon, 133 U. S., 660; Eilenbecker v. Plymouth County, 134 U. S., 31; Bell Gap R. R. Co. v. Pennsylvania, 134 U. S., 252; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. v. Minnesota, 134 U. S., 418; Minneapolis Eastern Railroad Co. v. Minnesota, 134 U. S., 467; Home Insurance Co. v. New York, 134 U. S., 594; Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. v. Woodson, 134 U. S., 614; Cherokee Nation v. Southern Kansas R. R., 135 U. S., 641; In re Kemmler, 136 U. S., 436; York v. Texas, 137 U. S., 15; Crowley v. Christensen, 137 U. S., 86; Wheeler v. Jackson, 137 U. S., 245; Holden v. Minnesota, 137 U. S., 483; In re Converse, 137 U. S., 624; Caldwell v. Texas, 137 U. S., 692; Kauffman v. Wooters, 138 U. S., 285; Leeper v. Texas, 139 U. S., 462; In re Manning, 139 U. S., 504; Natal v. Louisiana, 139 U. S., 621; Lent v. Tillson, 140 U. S., 316; In re Rahrer, 140 U. S., 545; New Orleans v. New Orleans Water Works Co., 142 U. S., 79; McElvaine v. Brush, 142 U. S., 155; Kankana Water Power Co. v. Green Bay & Mississippi Canal Co., 142 U. S., 254; Charlotte, Augusta & Columbia Railroad Co. v. Gibbs, 142 U. S., 386; Pacific Express Co. v. Seibert, 142 U. S., 339; Horn Silver Mining Co. v. New York, 143 U. S., 305; Budd v. New York, 143 U. S., 517; Schwab v.

Berggren, 143 U. S., 442; Fielden *v.* Illinois, 143 U. S., 452; O'Neil *v.* Vermont, 144 U. S., 323; New York *v.* Squire, 145 U. S., 175; Brown *v.* Smart, 145 U. S., 454; McPherson *v.* Blacker, 146 U. S., 1; Morley *v.* Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. Co., 146 U. S., 162; Hallinger *v.* Davis, 146 U. S., 314; Yesler *v.* Washington Harbor Line Commissioners, 146 U. S., 646; Jennings *v.* Coal Ridge Improvement & Coal Co., 147 U. S., 147; Giozza *v.* Tiernan, 148 U. S., 657; Paulsen *v.* Portland, 149 U. S., 30; Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway *v.* Emmons, 149 U. S., 364; Fong Yue Ting *v.* United States, 149 U. S., 698; McNulty *v.* California, 149 U. S., 645; Columbus Southern Railway Co. *v.* Wright, 151 U. S., 470; New York & New England Railroad Co. *v.* Bristol, 151 U. S., 556; Lawton *v.* Steele, 152 U. S., 133; Montana Co. *v.* St. Louis Mining & Milling Co., 152 U. S., 160; Duncan *v.* Missouri, 152 U. S., 377; Marchant *v.* Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 153 U. S., 380; Braes *v.* Stooser, 153 U. S., 391; McKane *v.* Durston, 153 U. S., 684; Scott *v.* McNeal, 154 U. S., 34; Reagan *v.* Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 154 U. S., 362; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. *v.* Backus, 154 U. S., 421; St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co. *v.* Gill, 156 U. S., 649; Bergeman *v.* Backer, 157 U. S., 655; Gray *v.* Connecticut, 159 U. S., 74; Central Land Co. *v.* Laidley, 159 U. S., 103; Moore *v.* Missouri, 159 U. S., 673; Winona & St. Peter Land Co. *v.* Minnesota, 159 U. S., 526; Iowa Central Railway Co. *v.* Iowa, 160 U. S., 389; Eldridge *v.* Trezevant, 160 U. S., 452; Gibson *v.* Mississippi, 162 U. S., 565; Western Union Telegraph Co. *v.* Taggart, 163 U. S., 1; Lowe *v.* Kansas, 163 U. S., 81; Plessy *v.* Ferguson, 163 U. S., 537; Talton *v.* Mayes, 163 U. S., 376; Fallbrook Irrigation District *v.* Bradley, 164 U. S., 112; Missouri Pacific Railway Co. *v.* Nebraska, 164 U. S., 403; Covington & Lexington Turnpike Co. *v.* Sandford, 164 U. S., 578; St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co. *v.* Matthews, 165 U. S., 1; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railway *v.* Ellis, 165 U. S., 150; Jones *v.* Brim, 165 U. S., 180; Adams Express Co. *v.* Ohio State Auditor, 165 U. S., 194; Western Union Telegraph Co. *v.* Indiana, 165 U. S., 304; Allgeyer *v.* Louisiana, 165 U. S., 578; N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R. *v.* New York, 165 U. S., 628; Allen *v.* Georgia, 166 U. S., 138; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co. *v.* Chicago, 166 U. S., 226; Gladson *v.* Minnesota, 166 U. S., 427; Sentell *v.* New Orleans & Carrollton R. R. Co., 166 U. S., 698; Henderson Bridge Co. *v.* Kentucky, 166 U. S., 150; Davis *v.* Massachusetts, 167 U. S., 43; Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank *v.* Pennsylvania, 167 U. S., 461; Turner *v.* New York, 168 U. S., 90; Craemer *v.* Washington State, 168 U. S., 124; Hodgson *v.* Vermont, 168 U. S., 262; Nobles *v.* Georgia, 168 U. S., 398; McHenry *v.* Alford, 168 U. S., 651; Holden *v.* Hardy, 169 U. S., 366; Smyth *v.* Ames, 169 U. S., 466; Wilson *v.* North Carolina, 169 U. S., 586; Savings & Loan Society *v.* Multnomah County, 169 U. S., 421; United States *v.* Wong Kim Ark, 169 U. S., 649; Backus *v.* Fort Street Union Depot Co., 169 U. S., 557; Williams *v.* Mississippi, 170 U. S., 213; Magoun *v.* Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, 170 U. S., 283; Williams *v.* Eggleston, 170 U. S., 304; Tinsley *v.* Anderson, 171 U. S., 101; King *v.* Mullins, 171 U. S., 404; New York *v.* Roberts, 171 U. S., 658; Meyer *v.* Richmond, 172 U. S., 82; Blake *v.* McClung, 172 U. S., 239; Norwood *v.* Baker, 172 U. S., 269; Orient Insurance Co. *v.* Daggs, 172 U. S., 557; Wilson *v.* Eureka City, 173 U. S., 32; Dewey *v.* Des Moines, 173 U. S., 193; St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co. *v.* Paul, 173 U. S., 404; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co. *v.* Smith, 173 U. S., 684; Central Loan & Trust Co. *v.* Campbell Commission Co., 173 U. S., 84; Henderson Bridge Co. *v.* Henderson City, 173 U. S., 592; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Co. *v.* Matthews, 174 U. S., 96; Brown *v.* New Jersey, 175 U. S., 172; Addyston Pipe and Steel Co. *v.* United States, 175 U. S., 211; Tullis *v.* Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co., 175 U. S., 348; Cumming *v.* Richmond County Board of Education, 175 U. S., 528; Bolln *v.* Nebraska, 176 U. S., 83; Clark *v.* Kansas City, 176 U. S., 114; Wyrhauesser

v. Minnesota, 176 U. S., 550; *Maxwell v. Dow*, 176 U. S., 581; *Roller v. Holly*, 176 U. S., 398; *Adirondack Railway Co. v. New York State*, 176 U. S., 335; *Petit v. Minnesota*, 177 U. S., 164; *Grundling v. Chicago*, 177 U. S., 183; *Ohio Oil Co. v. Indiana, No. 1*, 177 U. S., 190; *Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. v. Schmidt*, 177 U. S., 230; *Sarano Land & Timber Co. v. Comptroller of New York*, 177 U. S., 318; *Carter v. Texas*, 177 U. S., 442; *L'Hote v. New Orleans*, 177 U. S., 587; *Waters-Pierce Oil Co. v. Texas*, 177 U. S., 28; *Taylor et al. v. Beckham (No. 1)*, 178 U. S., 548; *Sully et al. v. American National Bank*, 178 U. S., 289; *Wheeler et als. v. N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R.*, 178 U. S., 321; *American Sugar Refining Co. v. Louisiana*, 179 U. S., 89; *New York State v. Barker (No. 1)*, 179 U. S., 279; *Williams v. Fears*, 179 U. S., 270; *Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pacific Railroad v. Jacobson*, 179 U. S., 287; *Mason v. Missouri*, 179 U. S., 328; *McDonald v. Massachusetts*, 180 U. S., 311; *W. W. Cargill Co. v. Minnesota*, 180 U. S., 452; *French v. Barber Asphalt Paving Co.*, 181 U. S., 321; *Wight v. Davidson*, 181 U. S., 371; *Tonawanda v. Lyon*, 181 U. S., 389; *Webster v. Fargo*, 181 U. S., 391; *Farrell v. West Chicago Park Commissioners*, 181 U. S., 401; *Red River Valley Bank v. Craig*, 181 U. S., 548; *Mallett v. North Carolina*, 181 U. S., 589; *Simon v. Craft*, 182 U. S., 127; *Cotting v. Kansas City Stock Yards Company and the State of Kansas*, 183 U. S., 79; *Storti v. Massachusetts*, 183 U. S., 138; *Orr v. Gilman*, 183 U. S., 278; *Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Co. v. Reynolds*, 183 U. S., 471; *Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. v. Kentucky*, 183 U. S., 471; *Nutting v. Massachusetts*, 183 U. S., 553; *McChord v. Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.*, 183 U. S., 483; *King v. Portland City*, 184 U. S., 61; *Clark v. Titusville*, 184 U. S., 329; *Booth v. Illinois*, 184 U. S., 425; *Goodrich v. Detroit*, 184 U. S., 432; ^{3 4} *St. Louis Consolidated Coal Co. v. Illinois*, 185 U. S., 203; ⁴ *Fidelity Mutual Life Association v. Mettler*, 185 U. S., 308; ⁴ *Travelers' Insurance Co. v. Connecticut*, 185 U. S., 361; ² *Swafford v. Templeton*, 185 U. S., 487; ³ *Turpin v. Lemon*, 187 U. S., 51; ³ *Dreyer v. Illinois*, 187 U. S., 71; ² *Reid v. Colorado*, 187 U. S., 137; ³ *Fidelity & Deposit Co. v. Maryland*, 187 U. S., 315; ⁴ *Chadwick v. Kelley*, 187 U. S., 510; ³ *Otis v. Parker*, 187 U. S., 606; ² *Diamond Glue Co. v. U. S. Glue Co.*, 187 U. S., 611; ⁴ *Billings v. Illinois*, 188 U. S., 97; ² *Blackstone v. Miller*, 188 U. S., 189; ^{3 4} *Hooker v. Los Angeles*, 188 U. S., 314; ³ *Louisville, &c., Ferry Co. v. Kentucky*, 188 U. S., 399; ³ *Williams v. Parker*, 188 U. S., 491; ³ *Reetz v. Michigan*, 188 U. S., 505; ⁴ *Kidd v. Alabama*, 188 U. S., 730; ³ *Glidden v. Harrington*, 189 U. S., 255; ⁴ *Farmers', &c., Ins. Co. v. Dabney*, 189 U. S., 301; ⁴ *Detroit, &c., Ry. v. Osborn*, 189 U. S., 383; ³ *Patterson v. Bark Eudora*, 190 U. S., 169; ^{3 4} *Howard v. Fleming*, 191 U. S., 126; ⁴ *Joplin v. Light Co.*, 191 U. S., 150; ^{3 4} *Missouri v. Dockery*, 191 U. S., 165; ^{3 4} *Atkin v. Kansas*, 191 U. S., 207; ³ *Hibben v. Smith*, 191 U. S., 310; ^{3 4} *Board of Assessors v. Comptoir National*, 191 U. S., 388; ^{3 4} *Arbuckle v. Blackburn*, 191 U. S., 405; ³ *Cronin v. Adams*, 192 U. S., 108; ^{3 4} *Stanislaus County v. San Joaquin C. & I. Co.*, 192 U. S., 201; ⁴ *Rogers v. Alabama*, 192 U. S., 226; ^{3 4} *Adams v. New York*, 192 U. S., 585; ⁴ *Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co. v. Minnesota*, 193 U. S., 53; ³ *Leigh v. Green*, 193 U. S., 79; ³ *Great Southern Hotel Co. v. Jones*, 193 U. S., 532; ³ *Newburyport Water Co. v. Newburyport*, 193 U. S., 561; ¹ *Pope v. Williams*, 193 U. S., 621; ^{3 4} *Cincinnati Street Railway Co. v. Snell*, 193 U. S., 30; ^{2 3 4} *Riphey v. Texas*, 193 U. S., 504; ⁴ *Lloyd v. Dollison*, 194 U. S., 445; ⁴ *Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. v. May*, 194 U. S., 267; ^{3 4} *Field v. Barber Asphalt Co.*, 194 U. S., 618; ^{3 4} *Fischer v. St. Louis*, 194 U. S., 361; ³ *Pacific Electric Ry. Co. v. Los Angeles*, 194 U. S., 112; ³ *West v. Louisiana*, 194 U. S., 258; ³ *Shepard v. Barron*, 194 U. S., 553; *United States v. Sing Tuck*, 194 U. S., 161; ³ *Bradley v. Lightcap*, 195 U. S., 1; ³ *Helena Water Works Co. v. Helena*, 185 U. S., 383; ³ *Seattle v. Kelleher*, 185 U. S., 351; ³ *Dobbins v. Los Angeles*, 185 U. S., 223; ³ *Aikens v. Wisconsin*, 195 U. S., 191; ³ *Olsen v. Smith*, 195

U. S., 332; ³ National Exchange Bank *v.* Wiley, 195 U. S., 257; ³ Hodge *v.* Muscatine County, 196 U. S., 276; ³ Corry *v.* Mayor and Council of Baltimore, 196 U. S., 466; ³ Scottish Union & National Insurance Co. *v.* Bowland, 196 U. S., 611; ⁴ Cook *v.* Marshall County, 196 U. S., 261; ⁴ Coulter *v.* Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., 196 U. S., 599; ³ Smiley *v.* Kansas, 196 U. S., 447; ³ Dawson *v.* Columbia Trust Co., 197 U. S., 178; ³ Kehrer *v.* Stewart, 197 U. S., 60; ^{3 4} National Cotton Oil Co. *v.* Texas, 197 U. S., 115; ³ Dallemagne *v.* Moisan, 197 U. S., 169; ³ New Orleans Gas Co. *v.* Drainage Commission, 197 U. S., 453; ³ Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. *v.* Asphalt Co., 197 U. S., 430; ^{2 3 4} Jacobson *v.* Massachusetts, 197 U. S., 11; ³ Iron Cliffs Co. *v.* Negaunee Iron Co., 197 U. S., 463; ¹ Matter of Heff (Indian), 197 U. S., 488; ³ Muhlker *v.* New York & Harlem R. R. Co., 197 U. S., 544; ³ Lochner *v.* New York, 198 U. S., 45; ³ Clark *v.* Nash, 198 U. S., 361; ³ Cunnius *v.* Reading School District, 198 U. S., 458; ³ Delaware, L., &c., R. R. Co. *v.* Pennsylvania, 198 U. S., 341; ³ Savannah, Thunderbolt, &c., Ry. *v.* Savannah, 198 U. S., 392; ⁴ Ah Sin *v.* Wittman, 198 U. S., 500; ^{3 4} Minnesota Iron Co. *v.* Kline, 199 U. S., 593; ³ Carroll *v.* Greenwich Insurance Co., 199 U. S., 401; ^{3 4} Metropolitan Street Ry. Co. *v.* New York, 199 U. S., 1; ³ Rogers *v.* Peck, 199 U. S., 425; ^{3 4} Lieberman *v.* Van De Carr, 199 U. S., 552; ³ Jack *v.* Kansas, 199 U. S., 372; ³ Farrell *v.* O'Brien, 199 U. S., 89; ³ Kies *v.* Lowrey, 199 U. S., 233; ³ Marvin *v.* Trout, 199 U. S., 212; ³ Union Transit Co. *v.* Kentucky, 199 U. S., 194; ⁴ Gardner *v.* Michigan, 199 U. S., 325; ² Jack *v.* Kansas, 199 U. S., 372; ³ Manigault *v.* Springs, 199 U. S., 473; ³ Gardner *v.* Michigan, 199 U. S., 325; ³ Reduction Co. *v.* Sanitary Reduction Works, 199 U. S., 306; ³ Strickley *v.* Highland Boy Mining Co., 200 U. S., 527; ⁴ Chicago, B. & Q. Co. *v.* Drainage Commissioners, 200 U. S., 561; ³ Carfer *v.* Caldwell, 200 U. S., 293; ^{3 4} Howard *v.* Kentucky, 200 U. S., 164; ³ Waterworks Company *v.* Owensboro, 200 U. S., 38; ⁴ Martin *v.* Texas, 200 U. S., 316; ⁴ Armour Packing Co. *v.* Lacy, 200 U. S., 226; ⁴ Campbell *v.* California, 200 U. S., 87.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

McPherson *v.* Blacker, 146 U. S., 1.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.*

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

United States *v.* Reece et al., 92 U. S., 214; United States *v.* Cruikshank et al., 92 U. S., 542; Ex parte Yarborough, 110 U. S., 651; Neal *v.* Delaware, 103 U. S., 370; United States *v.* Waddell et al., 112 U. S., 76; McPherson *v.* Blacker, 146 U. S., 1; James *v.* Bowman, 190 U. S., 127.

*The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Fortieth Congress on the 27th of February, 1869, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the legislatures of twenty-nine of the thirty-seven States. The dates of these ratifications (arranged in the order of their reception at the Department of State) were: From North Carolina, March 5, 1869; West Virginia, March 3, 1869; Massachusetts, March 9-12, 1869; Wisconsin, March 9, 1869; Maine, March 12, 1869; Louisiana, March 5, 1869; Michigan, March 8, 1869; South Carolina, March 16, 1869; Pennsylvania, March 26, 1869; Arkansas, March 30, 1869; Connecticut, May 19, 1869; Florida, June 15, 1869; Illinois, March 5, 1869; Indiana, May 13-14, 1869; New York, March 17-April 14, 1869 (and the legislature of the same State passed a resolution January 5, 1870, to withdraw its consent to it); New Hampshire, July 7, 1869; Nevada, March 1, 1869; Vermont, October 21, 1869; Virginia, October 8, 1869; Missouri, January 10, 1870; Mississippi, January 15-17, 1870; Ohio, January 27, 1870; Iowa, February 3, 1870; Kansas, January 18-19, 1870; Minnesota, February 19, 1870; Rhode Island, January 18, 1870; Nebraska, February 17, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870. The State of Georgia also ratified the amendment February 2, 1870.

RATIFICATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution was adopted by a Convention of the States September 17, 1787, and was subsequently ratified by the several States, in the following order, viz:

Delaware, December 7, 1787.

Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787.

New Jersey, December 18, 1787.

Georgia, January 2, 1788.

Connecticut, January 9, 1788.

Massachusetts, February 6, 1788.

Maryland, April 28, 1788.

South Carolina, May 23, 1788.

New Hampshire, June 21, 1788.

Virginia, June 26, 1788.

New York, July 26, 1788.

North Carolina, November 21, 1789.

Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.

The State of Vermont, by convention, ratified the Constitution on the 10th of January, 1791, and was, by an act of Congress of the 18th of February, 1791, "received and admitted into this Union as a new and entire member of the United States of America."

RATIFICATIONS OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The first ten of the preceding articles of amendment, (with two others which were not ratified by the requisite number of States,) were submitted to the several State Legislatures by a resolution of Congress which passed on the 25th of September, 1789, at the first session of the First Congress, and was ratified by the Legislatures of the following States:

- New Jersey, November 20, 1789.
- Maryland, December 19, 1789.
- North Carolina, December 22, 1789.
- South Carolina, January 19, 1790.
- New Hampshire, January 25, 1790.
- Delaware, January 28, 1790.
- Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790.
- New York, March 27, 1790.
- Rhode Island, June 15, 1790.
- Vermont, November 3, 1791.
- Virginia, December 15, 1791.

The acts of the Legislatures of the States ratifying these amendments were transmitted by the governors to the President, and by him communicated to Congress. The Legislatures of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Georgia, do not appear by the record to have ratified them.

The eleventh article was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States by a resolution of Congress passed on the 5th of March, 1794, at the first session of the Third Congress; and on the 8th of January, 1798, at the second session of the Fifth Congress, it was declared by the President, in a message

to the two Houses of Congress, to have been adopted by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, there being at that time sixteen States in the Union.

The twelfth article was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States there being then seventeen States, by a resolution of Congress, passed on the 12th of December, 1803, at the first session of the Eighth Congress; and was ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, in 1804, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated the 25th of September, 1804.

The thirteenth article was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, there being then thirty-six States, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 1st of February, 1865, at the second session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was ratified, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated December 18, 1865, by the Legislatures of the following States:

- Illinois, February 1, 1865.
- Rhode Island, February 2, 1865.
- Michigan, February 2, 1865.
- Maryland, February 3, 1865.
- New York, February 3, 1865.
- West Virginia, February 3, 1865.
- Maine, February 7, 1865.
- Kansas, February 7, 1865.
- Massachusetts, February 8, 1865.
- Pennsylvania, February 8, 1865.
- Virginia, February 9, 1865.
- Ohio, February 10, 1865.
- Missouri, February 10, 1865.
- Indiana, February 16, 1865.
- Nevada, February 16, 1865.
- Louisiana, February 17, 1865.
- Minnesota, February 23, 1865.
- Wisconsin, March 1, 1865.
- Vermont, March 9, 1865.

Tennessee, April 7, 1865.
 Arkansas, April 20, 1865.
 Connecticut, May 5, 1865.
 New Hampshire, July 1, 1865.
 South Carolina, November 13, 1865.
 Alabama, December 2, 1865.
 North Carolina, December 4, 1865.
 Georgia, December 9, 1865.

The following States not enumerated in the proclamation of the Secretary of State also ratified this amendment:

Oregon, December 11, 1865.
 California, December 20, 1865.
 Florida, December 28, 1865.
 New Jersey, January 23, 1866.
 Iowa, January 24, 1866.
 Texas, February 18, 1870.

The fourteenth article was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, there being then thirty-seven States, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 16th of June, 1866, at the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress; and was ratified, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated July 28, 1868, by the Legislatures of the following States:

Connecticut, June 30, 1866.
 New Hampshire, July 7, 1866.
 Tennessee, July 19, 1866.
 * New Jersey, September 11, 1866.
 † Oregon, September 19, 1866.
 Vermont, November 9, 1866.
 New York, January 10, 1867.
 ‡ Ohio, January 11, 1867.
 Illinois, January 15, 1867.
 West Virginia, January 16, 1867.
 Kansas, January 18, 1867.

* New Jersey withdrew her consent to the ratification in April, 1868.

† Oregon withdrew her consent to the ratification October 15, 1868.

‡ Ohio withdrew her consent to the ratification in January, 1868.

Maine, January 19, 1867.
 Nevada, January 22, 1867.
 Missouri, January 26, 1867.
 Indiana, January 29, 1867.
 Minnesota, February 1, 1867.
 Rhode Island, February 7, 1867.
 Wisconsin, February 13, 1867.
 Pennsylvania, February 13, 1867.
 Michigan, February 15, 1867.
 Massachusetts, March 20, 1867.
 Nebraska, June 15, 1867.
 Iowa, April 3, 1868.
 Arkansas, April 6, 1868.
 Florida, June 9, 1868.
 * North Carolina, July 4, 1868.
 Louisiana, July 9, 1868.
 * South Carolina, July 9, 1868.
 Alabama, July 13, 1868.
 * Georgia, July 21, 1868.

*The State of Virginia ratified this amendment on the 8th of October, 1869, subsequent to the date of the proclamation of the Secretary of State.

The States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Texas rejected the amendment.

The fifteenth article was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, there being then thirty-seven States, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 27th of February, 1869, at the first session of the Forty-first Congress; and was ratified, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated March 30, 1870, by the Legislatures of the following States:

Nevada, March 1, 1869.
 West Virginia, March 3, 1869.
 North Carolina, March 5, 1869.

*North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia had previously rejected the amendment.

Louisiana, March 5, 1869.
 Illinois, March 5, 1869.
 Michigan, March 8, 1869.
 Wisconsin, March 9, 1869.
 Massachusetts, March 12, 1869.
 Maine, March 12, 1869.
 South Carolina, March 16, 1869.
 Pennsylvania, March 26, 1869.
 Arkansas, March 30, 1869.
 * New York, April 14, 1869.
 Indiana, May 14, 1869.
 Connecticut, May 19, 1869.
 Florida, June 15, 1869.
 New Hampshire, July 7, 1869.
 Virginia, October 8, 1869.
 Vermont, October 21, 1869.
 Alabama, November 24, 1869.
 Missouri, January 10, 1870.
 Mississippi, January 17, 1870.
 Rhode Island, January 18, 1870.
 Kansas, January 19, 1870.
 † Ohio, January 27, 1870.
 Georgia, February 2, 1870.
 Iowa, February 3, 1870.
 Nebraska, February 17, 1870.
 Texas, February 18, 1870.
 Minnesota, February 19, 1870.

‡ The State of New Jersey ratified this amendment on the 21st of February, 1871, subsequent to the date of the proclamation of the Secretary of State.

The States of California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Oregon, and Tennessee rejected this amendment.

* New York withdrew her consent to the ratification January 5, 1870.

† Ohio had previously rejected the amendment May 4, 1869.

‡ New Jersey had previously rejected the amendment.

ANALYTICAL INDEX
 TO THE
 CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES
 AND THE
 AMENDMENTS THERETO.

A.

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Abridged.</i> The privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States shall not be. [Amendments].....	14	1	-	41
<i>Absent members</i> , in such manner and under such penalties as it may provide. Each House is authorized to compel the attendance of.....	1	5	1	5
<i>Accounts</i> of receipts and expenditures of public money shall be published from time to time. A statement of the.....	1	9	7	15
<i>Accusation.</i> In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be informed of the cause and nature of the. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	36
<i>Accused</i> shall have a speedy public trial. In all criminal prosecutions the. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	36
He shall be tried by an impartial jury of the State and district where the crime was committed. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	36
He shall be informed of the nature of the accusation. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	36
He shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	36
He shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	36
He shall have the assistance of counsel for his defense. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	36

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Actions</i> at common law involving over twenty dollars shall be tried by jury. [Amendments].....	7	-	-	36
<i>Acts, records, and judicial proceedings</i> of another State. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the.....	4	1	-	27
Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings.....	4	1	-	29
<i>Adjourn</i> from day to day. A smaller number than a quorum of each House may.....	1	5	1	5
<i>Adjourn</i> for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they shall be sitting. Neither House shall, during the session of Congress, without the consent of the other.....	1	5	4	6
<i>Adjournment</i> , the President may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. In case of disagreement between the two Houses as to.....	2	3	-	22
<i>Admiralty</i> and maritime jurisdiction. The judicial power shall extend to all cases of.....	3	2	1	23
<i>Admitted</i> by the Congress into this Union, but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State. New States may be.....	4	3	1	29
Nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures and of Congress.....	4	3	1	29
<i>Adoption</i> of the Constitution shall be valid. All debts and engagements contracted by the Confederation and before the.....	6	-	1	30
<i>Advice</i> and consent of the Senate. The President shall have power to make treaties by and with the.....	2	2	2	21
To appoint ambassadors or other public ministers and consuls by and with the.....	2	2	2	22
To appoint all other officers of the United States not herein otherwise provided for by and with the.....	2	2	2	22
<i>Affirmation</i> . Senators sitting to try impeachments shall be on oath or.....	1	3	6	4
To be taken by the President of the United States. Form of the oath or.....	2	1	7	21
No warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause and on oath or. [Amendments].....	4	-	-	34
To support the Constitution. Senators and Representatives, members of State legislatures, executive and judicial officers, both State and Federal, shall be bound by oath or.....	6	-	3	31

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Age.</i> No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained twenty-five years of	1	2	2	3
No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained thirty years of	1	3	3	4
<i>Agreement</i> or compact with another State without the consent of Congress. No State shall enter into any ..	1	10	3	19
<i>Aid and comfort.</i> Treason against the United States shall consist in levying war against them, adhering to their enemies, and giving them.....	3	3	1	26
<i>Alliance</i> or confederation. No State shall enter into any treaty of	1	10	1	15
<i>Ambassadors</i> , or other public ministers and consuls. The President may appoint.....	2	2	2	22
The judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases affecting	3	2	1	23
<i>Amendments</i> to the Constitution. Whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, Congress shall propose.....	5	-	-	30
To the Constitution. On application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, Congress shall call a convention to propose.....	5	-	-	30
Shall be valid when ratified by the legislatures of or by conventions in three-fourths of the States	5	-	-	30
<i>Answer</i> for a capital or infamous crime unless on presentment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to. [Amendments].....	5	-	-	34
Except in cases in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service. [Amendments]...	5	-	-	34
<i>Appellate jurisdiction</i> both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make. In what cases the Supreme Court shall have.....	3	2	2	26
<i>Application</i> of the legislature or the executive of a State. The United States shall protect each State against invasion and domestic violence on the.....	4	4	-	29
<i>Application</i> of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. On the.....	5	-	-	30
<i>Appointment</i> of officers and authority to train the militia reserved to the States, respectively.....	1	8	16	12
Of such inferior officers as they may think proper in the President alone. Congress may by law vest the	2	2	2	22

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Appointment</i> in the courts of law or in the heads of Departments. Congress may by law vest the	2	2	2	22
<i>Apportionment</i> of representation and direct taxation among the several States. Provisions relating to the. [Amended by sec. 2 of 14th amendment, on page 46]	1	2	3	3
Of Representatives among the several States. Provisions relating to the. [Amendments]	14	2	-	45
<i>Appropriate legislation.</i> Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof	1	8	18	13
Congress shall have power to enforce the thirteenth article, prohibiting slavery, by. [Amendments] ..	13	2	-	40
Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth article by. [Amendments]	14	5	-	46
Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the fifteenth article by. [Amendments]	15	2	-	47
<i>Appropriation</i> of money for raising and supporting armies shall be for a longer term than two years. But no.	1	8	12	12
<i>Appropriations</i> made by law. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of	1	9	7	15
<i>Approve</i> and sign a bill before it shall become a law. The President shall	1	7	2	6
He shall return it to the House in which it originated, with his objections, if he do not	1	7	2	6
<i>Armies</i> , but no appropriation for that use shall be for a longer term than two years. Congress shall have power to raise and support	1	8	12	12
<i>Armies.</i> Congress shall make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.	1	8	14	12
<i>Arms.</i> A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear. [Amendments]	2	-	-	33
<i>Arrest</i> during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same. Members shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from	1	6	1	6

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Arsenals.</i> Congress shall exercise exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of.....	1	8	17	13
<i>Articles</i> exported from any State. No tax or duty shall be laid on.....	1	9	5	14
<i>Arts</i> by securing to authors and inventors their patent rights. Congress may promote the progress of science and the useful.....	1	8	8	11
<i>Assistance</i> of counsel for his defense. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	36
<i>Assumption</i> of the debt or obligations incurred in aid of rebellion or insurrection against the United States. Provision against the. [Amendments].....	14	4	-	46
<i>Attainder</i> or <i>ex post facto</i> law shall be passed. No bill of.....	1	9	3	14
<i>Attainder, ex post facto</i> law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts. No State shall pass any bill of..	1	10	1	15
<i>Attainder</i> of treason shall not work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.....	3	3	2	27
<i>Authors</i> and inventors the exclusive right to their writings and inventions. Congress shall have power to secure to.....	1	8	8	11

B.

<i>Bail.</i> Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines nor cruel and unusual punishments imposed. [Amendments].....	8	-	-	37
<i>Ballot</i> for President and Vice-President. The electors shall vote by. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	39
<i>Ballot.</i> If no person have a majority of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President, the House of Representatives shall immediately choose the President by. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	39
<i>Bankruptcies.</i> Congress shall have power to pass uniform laws on the subject of.....	1	8	4	11
<i>Basis</i> of representation among the several States. Provisions relating to the. [Amendments].....	14	2	-	45
<i>Bear arms</i> shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and. [Amendments].....	2	-	-	33
<i>Behavior.</i> The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good.....	3	1	-	23

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.</i> No.	1	9	3	14
<i>Bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts.</i> No State shall pass any..	4	10	1	15
<i>Bills of credit.</i> No State shall emit	1	10	1	15
<i>Bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.</i> All	1	7	1	6
<i>Bills which have passed the Senate and House of Representatives shall, before they become laws, be presented to the President.</i>	1	7	2	6
If he approve, he shall sign them; if he disapprove, he shall return them, with his objections, to that House in which they originated	1	7	2	6
Upon the reconsideration of a bill returned by the President, with his objections, if two-thirds of each House agree to pass the same, it shall become a law.	1	7	2	7
Upon the reconsideration of a bill returned by the President, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays	1	7	2	7
Not returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) shall, unless Congress adjourn, become laws.	1	7	2	7
<i>Borrow money on the credit of the United States.</i> Congress shall have power to	1	8	2	8
<i>Bounties and pensions, shall not be questioned.</i> The validity of the public debt incurred in suppressing insurrection and rebellion against the United States, including the debt for. [Amendments]	14	4	-	46
<i>Breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest while attending the session, and in going to and returning from the same.</i> Senators and Representatives, except for treason, felony, and	1	6	1	6
<i>Bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.</i> The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason	2	4	-	22

C.

<i>Capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in certain specified cases. No person shall be held to answer for a.</i> [Amendments]	5	-	-	34
--	---	---	---	----

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Capitation</i> or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration. No.....	1	9	4	14
<i>Captures</i> on land and water. Congress shall make rules concerning	1	8	11	12
<i>Casting vote.</i> The Vice-President shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided	1	3	4	4
<i>Census</i> or enumeration of the inhabitants shall be made within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and within every subsequent term of ten years thereafter ..!	1	2	3	3
<i>Census</i> or enumeration. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid except in proportion to the.....	1	9	4	14
<i>Chief Justice</i> shall preside when the President of the United States is tried upon impeachment. The.....	1	3	6	4
<i>Choosing</i> the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which shall be the same throughout the United States. Congress may determine the time of	2	1	3	20
<i>Citizen</i> of the United States at the adoption of the Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President. No person not a natural born.....	2	1	4	20
<i>Citizen</i> of the United States. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a.....	1	3	3	4
No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a.....	1	2	2	3
<i>Citizenship.</i> Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States.....	4	2	1	28
All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. [Amendments].....	14	1	-	41
No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. [Amendments].....	14	1	-	41
Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. [Amendments].....	14	1	-	41
Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. [Amendments]....	14	1	-	41

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Citizens or subjects</i> of a foreign State. The judicial power of the United States shall not extend to suits in law or equity brought against one of the States by the citizens of another State, or by. [Amendments].	11	-	-	38
<i>Civil officers</i> of the United States shall, on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors, be removed. All.	2	4	-	22
<i>Claims</i> of the United States or any particular State in the territory or public property. Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prejudice.....	4	3	2	29
<i>Classification of Senators.</i> Immediately after they shall be assembled after the first election they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes....	1	3	2	4
The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year.....	1	3	2	4
The seats of the Senators of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year.....	1	3	2	4
The seats of the Senators of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year.....	1	3	2	4
<i>Coin</i> a tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and silver.....	1	10	1	15
<i>Coin</i> money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin. Congress shall have power to.....	1	8	5	11
<i>Coin</i> of the United States. Congress shall provide for punishing the counterfeiting the securities and current.	1	8	6	11
<i>Color,</i> or previous conditions of servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race. [Amendments].....	15	1	-	47
<i>Comfort.</i> Treason against the United States shall consist in levying war against them, and giving their enemies aid and.....	3	3	1	26
<i>Commander in Chief</i> of the Army and Navy, and of the militia when in actual service. The President shall be.....	2	2	1	21
<i>Commerce</i> with foreign nations, among the States, and with Indian tribes. Congress shall have power to regulate.....	1	8	3	8
<i>Commerce or revenue.</i> No preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another by any regulation of.....	1	9	6	14
Vessels clearing from the ports of one State shall not pay duties in those of another.....	1	9	6	14

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Commissions</i> to expire at the end of the next session. The President may fill vacancies that happen in the recess of the Senate by granting	2	2	3	22
<i>Common defense</i> , promote the general welfare, etc. To insure the. [Preamble]	-	-	-	1
<i>Common defense</i> and general welfare. Congress shall have power to provide for the	1	8	1	7
<i>Common law</i> , where the amount involved exceeds twenty dollars, shall be tried by jury. Suits at. [Amendments].....	7	-	-	36
No fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the. [Amendments].....	7	-	-	36
<i>Compact</i> with another State. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or..	1	10	3	19
<i>Compact</i> with a foreign power. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or..	1	10	3	19
<i>Compensation</i> of Senators and Representatives to be ascertained by law	1	6	1	6
<i>Compensation</i> of the President shall not be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall be elected.....	2	1	6	21
<i>Compensation</i> of the judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall not be diminished during their continuance in office	3	1	-	23
<i>Compensation</i> . Private property shall not be taken for public use without just. [Amendments].....	5	-	-	34
<i>Compulsory process</i> for obtaining witnesses in his favor. In criminal prosecutions the accused shall have. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	36
<i>Confederation</i> . No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or	1	10	1	15
<i>Confederation</i> . All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under it, as under the.....	6	-	1	30
<i>Confession</i> in open court. Conviction of treason shall be on the testimony of two persons to the overt act, or upon.....	3	3	1	27
<i>Congress</i> of the United States. All legislative powers shall be vested in a.....	1	1	-	2
Shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives	1	1	-	2

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Congress</i> shall assemble at least once in every year, which shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they by law appoint a different day.....	1	4	2	5
May at any time alter regulations for elections of Senators and Representatives, except as to the places of choosing Senators	1	4	1	5
Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.....	1	5	1	5
A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business	1	5	1	5
A smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members	1	5	1	5
Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member	1	5	2	5
Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings..	1	5	3	5
Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.....	1	5	4	6
Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation to be ascertained by law.....	1	6	1	6
They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during attendance at their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same.....	1	6	1	6
No Senator or Representative shall, during his term, be appointed to any civil office which shall have been created, or of which the emoluments shall have been increased, during such term.....	1	6	2	6
No person holding any office under the United States shall, while in office, be a member of either House of Congress.....	1	6	2	6
All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives	1	7	1	6
Proceedings in cases of bills returned by the President with his objections	1	7	2	6
Shall have power to lay and collect duties, imposts, and excises, pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare.....	1	8	1	7
Shall have power to borrow money on the credit of the United States	1	8	2	8

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Congress</i> to regulate foreign and domestic commerce, and with the Indian tribes	1	8	3	8
To establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies.....	1	8	4	11
To coin money, regulate its value, and the value of foreign coin, and to fix the standard of weights and measures	1	8	5	11
To punish the counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.....	1	8	6	11
To establish post-offices and post-roads.....	1	8	7	11
To promote the progress of science and the useful arts.....	1	8	8	11
To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.	1	8	9	12
To define and punish piracies and felonies on the high seas, and to punish offenses against the law of nations	1	8	10	12
To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water	1	8	11	12
To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer period than two years	1	8	12	12
To provide and maintain a Navy.....	1	8	13	12
To make rules for the government of the Army and Navy	1	8	14	12
To call out the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions	1	8	15	12
To provide for organizing, arming, and equipping the militia	1	8	16	12
To exercise exclusive legislation over the District fixed for the seat of government, and over forts, magazines, arsenals, and dockyards.....	1	8	17	12
To make all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution all powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States.....	1	8	18	13
No person holding any office under the United States shall accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind from any foreign state, without the consent of	1	9	8	15
May determine the time of choosing the electors for President and Vice-President and the day on which they shall give their votes.....	2	1	3	20

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Congress.</i> The President may, on extraordinary occasions, convene either House of.....	2	3	-	22
The manner in which the acts, records, and judicial proceedings of the States shall be proved, shall be prescribed by.....	4	1	-	27
New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union	4	3	1	29
Shall have the power to make all needed rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States	4	3	2	29
Amendments to the Constitution shall be proposed whenever it shall be deemed necessary by two-thirds of both Houses of.....	5	-	-	30
Persons engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States disqualified for Senators or Representatives in. [Amendments].....	14	3	-	46
But such disqualifications may be removed by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of. [Amendments].	14	3	-	46
Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the thirteenth amendment. [Amendments].	13	2	-	40
Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the fourteenth amendment. [Amendments]	14	5	-	46
Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the fifteenth amendment. [Amendments]..	15	2	-	47
<i>Consent.</i> No State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate without its.....	5	-	-	30
<i>Consent of Congress.</i> No person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States shall accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign potentate, without the	1	9	8	15
No State shall lay any imposts, or duties on imports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, without the.....	1	10	2	18
No State shall lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, without the.....	1	10	3	19
No State shall enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, without the.....	1	10	3	19
No State shall engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay, without the.....	1	10	3	19

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Consent of Congress.</i> No new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures thereof, as well as the.....	4	3	1	29
<i>Consent of the legislature of the State in which the same may be.</i> Congress shall exercise exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings by the	1	8	17	13
<i>Consent of the legislatures of the States and of Congress.</i> No States shall be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States without the.....	4	3	1	29
<i>Consent of the other.</i> Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they shall be sitting, without the.....	1	5	4	6
<i>Consent of the owner.</i> No soldier shall be quartered in time of peace in any house without the. [Amendments].....	3	-	-	34
<i>Consent of the Senate.</i> The President shall have power to make treaties, by and with the advice and.....	2	2	2	21
The President shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers created by law and not otherwise herein provided for, by and with the advice and.....	2	2	2	22
<i>Constitution, in the Government of the United States or in any Department or officer thereof.</i> Congress shall have power to pass all laws necessary to the execution of the powers vested by the.....	1	8	18	13
<i>Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President.</i> No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen at the time of adoption of the.....	2	1	4	20
<i>Constitution.</i> The President, before he enters upon the execution of his office, shall take an oath to preserve, protect, and defend the	2	1	7	21
<i>Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States.</i> The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the	3	2	1	23
<i>Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any State (in respect to territory or other property of the United States).</i> Nothing in the	4	3	2	29

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Constitution.</i> The manner in which amendments may be proposed and ratified.....	5	-	-	30
<i>Constitution</i> as under the Confederation shall be valid. All debts and engagements contracted before the adoption of the.....	6	-	1	30
<i>Constitution</i> and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, by the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land. The	6	-	2	30
The judges in every State, anything in the constitution or laws of a State to the contrary notwithstanding, shall be bound thereby.....	6	-	2	30
<i>Constitution.</i> All officers, legislative, executive, and judicial, of the United States, and of the several States, shall be bound by an oath to support the.....	6	-	3	31
But no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.....	6	-	3	31
<i>Constitution</i> between the States so ratifying the same. The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of the.....	7	-	-	31
<i>Constitution</i> of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. The enumeration in the. [Amendments].....	9	-	-	37
<i>Constitution</i> , nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the State respectively or to the people. Powers not delegated to the United States by the. [Amendments].....	10	-	-	37
<i>Constitution</i> , and then engaged in rebellion against the United States. Disqualification for office imposed upon certain classes of persons who took an oath to support the. [Amendments]	14	3	-	46
<i>Constitution.</i> Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, September 17, 1787.....	7	-	2	31
<i>Contracts.</i> No State shall pass any <i>ex post facto</i> law, or law impairing the obligation of	1	10	1	15
<i>Controversies</i> to which the United States shall be a party: between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States; between a State or its citizens and foreign states, citizens, or subjects. The judicial power shall extend to	3	2	1	23

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Convene Congress</i> or either House, on extraordinary occasions. The President may	2	3	-	22
<i>Convention</i> for proposing amendments to the Constitution. Congress, on the application of two-thirds of the legislatures of the States, may call a.....	5	-	-	30
<i>Convention</i> , by the unanimous consent of the States present on the 17th of September, 1787. Adoption of the Constitution in	7	-	-	31
<i>Conventions</i> of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of the Constitution. The ratification of the	7	-	-	31
<i>Conviction</i> in cases of impeachment shall not be had without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present	1	3	6	4
<i>Copyrights</i> to authors for limited times. Congress shall have power to provide for.....	1	8	8	11
<i>Corruption of blood.</i> Attainder of treason shall not work.	3	3	2	27
<i>Counsel</i> for his defense. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the assistance of. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	36
<i>Counterfeiting</i> the securities and current coin of the United States. Congress shall provide for the punishment of.....	1	8	6	11
<i>Courts.</i> Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court	1	8	9	12
<i>Courts of law.</i> Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the heads of Departments, or in the	2	2	2	22
<i>Courts</i> as Congress may establish. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior	3	1	-	23
<i>Courts.</i> The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior.....	3	1	-	23
Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.....	3	1	-	23
<i>Credit.</i> No State shall emit bills of	1	10	1	15
<i>Credit</i> of the United States. Congress shall have power to borrow money on the	1	8	2	8
<i>Credit</i> shall be given in every other State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of each State. Full faith and	4	1	-	27

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Crime</i> , unless on a presentment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous. [Amendments]	5	-	-	34
Except in cases in the military and naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service. [Amendments]	5	-	-	34
<i>Crimes and misdemeanors</i> . The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other	2	4	-	22
<i>Crimes</i> , except in cases of impeachment, shall be tried by jury. All	3	2	3	26
They shall be tried in the State within which they may be committed.	3	2	3	26
When not committed in a State, they shall be tried at the places which Congress may by law have provided	3	2	3	26
<i>Criminal prosecutions</i> , the accused shall have a speedy and public trial by jury in the State and district where the crime was committed. In all. [Amendments]	6	-	-	36
He shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation. [Amendments]	6	-	-	36
He shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. [Amendments]	6	-	-	36
He shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. [Amendments]	6	-	-	36
He shall have the assistance of counsel in his defense. [Amendments]	6	-	-	36
<i>Criminate himself</i> . No person as a witness shall be compelled to. [Amendments]	5	-	-	34
<i>Cruel and unusual punishments</i> inflicted. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor. [Amendments]	8	-	-	37

D.

<i>Danger</i> as will not admit of delay. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent	1	10	3	19
<i>Day</i> on which they shall vote for President and Vice-President, which shall be the same throughout the United States. Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the	2	1	3	20

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Day to day</i> , and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members. A smaller number than a quorum of each House may adjourn from.....	1	5	1	5
<i>Death</i> , resignation, or inability of the President, the powers and duties of his office shall devolve on the Vice-President. In case of the.....	2	1	5	20
<i>Death</i> , resignation, or inability of the President. Congress may provide by law for the case of the removal...	2	1	5	20
<i>Debt</i> of the United States, including debts for pensions and bounties incurred in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. The validity of the public. [Amendments].....	14	4	-	46
<i>Debts</i> . No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of	1	10	1	15
<i>Debts</i> and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States. Congress shall have power to pay the	1	8	1	7
<i>Debts</i> and engagements contracted before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under it as under the Confederation	6	-	1	30
<i>Debts</i> or obligations incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claims for the loss or emancipation of any slave. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any. [Amendments].....	14	4	-	46
<i>Declare war</i> , grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water. Congress shall have power to.....	1	8	11	12
<i>Defense</i> , promote the general welfare, etc. To insure the common. [Preamble].....	-	-	-	1
<i>Defense</i> and general welfare throughout the United States. Congress shall have power to pay the debts and provide for the common.....	1	8	1	7
<i>Defense</i> . In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the assistance of counsel for his. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	36
<i>Delaware</i> entitled to one Representative in the First Congress.....	1	2	3	3
<i>Delay</i> . No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of	1	10	3	19

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Delegated</i> to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people. The powers not. [Amendments].....	10	-	-	37
<i>Deny or disparage</i> others retained by the people. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to. [Amendments].....	9	-	-	37
<i>Departments</i> upon any subject relating to their duties. The President may require the written opinion of the principal officers in each of the Executive....	2	2	1	21
<i>Departments.</i> Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior officers in the heads of.....	2	2	2	22
<i>Direct tax</i> shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration. No capitation or other.....	1	9	4	14
<i>Direct taxes</i> and Representatives, how apportioned among the several States. [Amended by the second section of the fourteenth amendment, on page 45]...	1	2	3	3
<i>Disability</i> of the President and Vice-President. Provisions in case of the.....	2	1	5	20
<i>Disability.</i> No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Presidential elector, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or any State, who having previously taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, to support the Constitution, afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States. [Amendments].	14	3	-	46
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such. [Amendments].....	14	3	-	46
<i>Disagreement</i> between the two Houses as to the time of adjournment, the President may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper. In case of....	2	3	-	22
<i>Disorderly behavior.</i> Each House may punish its members for.....	1	5	2	5
And with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.....	1	5	2	5
<i>Disparage</i> others retained by the people. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or. [Amendments].....	9	-	-	37
<i>Disqualification.</i> No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office under the United States which shall have been created or its emoluments increased during such term.....	1	6	2	6

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Disqualification.</i> No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.....	1	6	2	6
No person shall be a member of either House, Presidential elector, or hold any office under the United States, or any State, who, having previously sworn to support the Constitution, afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion. [Amendments]	14	3	-	46
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendments]..	14	3	-	46
<i>District of Columbia.</i> Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation in all cases over the.....	1	8	17	12
<i>Dockyards.</i> Congress shall have exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of.....	1	8	17	13
<i>Domestic tranquillity,</i> provide for the common defense, etc. To insure. [Preamble].....	-	-	-	1
<i>Domestic violence.</i> The United States shall protect each State against invasion and.....	4	4	-	29
<i>Due process of law.</i> No person shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without. [Amendments].....	5	-	-	34
No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without. [Amendments].....	14	1	-	41
<i>Duties and powers</i> of the office of the President, in case of his death, removal, or inability to act, shall devolve on the Vice-President.....	2	1	5	20
In case of the disability of the President and Vice-President, Congress shall declare what officer shall act	2	1	5	20
<i>Duties, imposts, and excises.</i> Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes.....	1	8	1	7
Shall be uniform throughout the United States	1	8	1	7
<i>Duties</i> shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No tax or	1	9	5	14
<i>Duties</i> in another State. Vessels clearing in the ports of one State shall not be obliged to pay.....	1	9	6	14
On imports and exports, without the consent of Congress, except where necessary for executing its inspection laws. No State shall lay any.....	1	10	2	18
<i>Duties</i> on imports or exports. The net produce of all such duties shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States.....	1	10	2	18

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Duties</i> on imports or exports. All laws laying such duties shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.....	1	10	2	18
<i>Duty of tonnage</i> without the consent of Congress. No State shall lay any	1	10	3	19

E.

<i>Election</i> of President and Vice-President. Congress may determine the day for the	2	1	3	20
Shall be the same throughout the United States. The day of the.....	2	1	3	20
<i>Elections</i> for Senators and Representatives. The legislatures of the States shall prescribe the time, places, and manner of holding.....	1	4	1	5
But Congress may, at any time, alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.....	1	4	1	5
Returns and qualifications of its own members. Each House shall be judge of the	1	5	1	5
<i>Electors</i> for members of the House of Representatives. Qualifications of	1	2	1	2
<i>Electors</i> for President and Vice-President. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress.	2	1	2	19
But no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.....	2	1	2	19
Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes	2	1	3	20
Which day shall be the same throughout the United States.....	2	1	3	20
The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. [Amendments]	12	-	-	39
<i>Electors</i> shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as President; and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President. [Amendments]	12	-	-	39

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Electors.</i> They shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for as President and of persons voted for as Vice-President, which they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate. [Amendments]	12	-	-	39
No person having taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, shall be an elector	14	3	-	46
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendments] ..	14	3	-	46
<i>Emancipation</i> of any slave shall be held to be illegal and void. Claims for the loss or. [Amendments] ...	14	4	-	46
<i>Emit bills of credit.</i> No State shall.....	1	10	1	15
<i>Emolument</i> of any kind from any king, prince, or foreign state, without the consent of Congress. No person holding any office under the United States shall accept any	1	9	8	15
<i>Enemies.</i> Treason shall consist in levying war against the United States, in adhering to or giving aid and comfort to their	3	3	1	26
<i>Engagements</i> contracted before the adoption of this Constitution shall be valid. All debts and.....	6	-	1	30
<i>Enumeration</i> of the inhabitants shall be made within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and within every subsequent term of ten years thereafter.....	1	2	3	3
Ratio of representation not to exceed one for every 30,000 until the first enumeration shall be made ..	1	2	3	3
<i>Enumeration</i> in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. The. [Amendments]	9	-	-	37
<i>Equal protection</i> of the laws. No State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the. [Amendments]	14	1	-	41
<i>Equal suffrage</i> in the Senate. No State shall be deprived without its consent of its	5	-	-	30
<i>Establishment</i> of this Constitution between the States ratifying the same. The ratification of nine States shall be sufficient for the	7	-	-	31
<i>Excessive bail</i> shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. [Amendments].....	8	-	-	37

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Excises.</i> Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and	1	8	1	7
Shall be uniform throughout the United States. All duties, imposts, and	1	8	1	7
<i>Exclusive legislation,</i> in all cases, over such district as may become the seat of government. Congress shall exercise.....	1	8	17	12
<i>Exclusive legislation</i> over all places purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall exercise.	1	8	17	13
<i>Executive of a State.</i> The United States shall protect each State against invasion and domestic violence on the application of the legislature or the	4	4	-	29
<i>Executive and judicial officers</i> of the United States and of the several States shall be bound by an oath to support the Constitution	6	3	-	31
<i>Executive Departments.</i> On subjects relating to their duties the President may require the written opinions of the principal officers in each of the	2	2	1	21
Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior officers in the heads of.....	2	2	2	22
<i>Executive power</i> shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. The.....	2	1	1	19
<i>Expel a member.</i> Each House, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may	1	5	2	5
<i>Expenditures</i> of public money shall be published from time to time. A regular statement of the receipts and.....	1	9	7	15
<i>Exportations</i> from any State. No tax or duty shall be laid on.....	1	9	5	14
<i>Exports or imports,</i> except upon certain conditions. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duties on	1	10	2	18
Laid by any State shall be for the use of the Treasury.				
The net produce of all duties on	1	10	2	18
Shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. All laws of the States laying duties on	1	10	2	18
<i>Ex post facto law</i> shall be passed. No bill of attainder or..	1	9	3	14
<i>Ex post facto law,</i> or law impairing the obligation of contracts. No State shall pass any bill of attainder ..	1	10	1	15
<i>Extraordinary occasions.</i> The President may convene both Houses—either House of Congress on	2	3	-	22

F.

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Faith</i> and credit in each State shall be given to the acts, records, and judicial proceedings of another State.				
Full	4	1	-	27
<i>Felony</i> , and breach of peace. Members of Congress shall not be privileged from arrest for treason.....	1	6	1	6
<i>Felonies</i> committed on the high seas. Congress shall have power to define and punish piracies and.....	1	8	10	12
<i>Fines</i> . Excessive fines shall not be imposed. [Amendments].....	8	-	-	37
<i>Foreign coin</i> . Congress shall have power to coin money, fix the standard of weights and measures, and to regulate the value of.....	1	8	5	11
<i>Foreign nations</i> , among the States, and with the Indian tribes. Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with.....	1	8	3	8
<i>Foreign power</i> . No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any compact or agreement with any.....	1	10	3	19
<i>Forfeiture</i> , except during the life of the person attainted. Attainder of treason shall not work.....	3	3	2	27
<i>Formation</i> of new States. Provisions relating to the.....	4	3	1	29
<i>Form of government</i> . The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican.....	4	4	-	29
And shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence	4	4	-	29
<i>Forts</i> , magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall exercise exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of.	1	8	17	13
<i>Freedom</i> of speech or the press. Congress shall make no law abridging the. [Amendments].....	1	-	-	33
<i>Free State</i> , the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a. [Amendments].....	2	-	-	33
<i>Fugitives</i> from crime found in another State shall, on demand, be delivered up to the authorities of the State from which they may flee.....	4	2	2	28
<i>Fugitives</i> from service or labor in one State, escaping into another State, shall be delivered up to the party to whom such service or labor may be due.....	4	2	3	28

G.

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>General welfare</i> and secure the blessings of liberty, etc. To promote the. [Preamble]	-	-	-	1
<i>General welfare.</i> Congress shall have power to provide for the common defense and.....	1	8	1	7
<i>Georgia</i> shall be entitled to three Representatives in the First Congress.....	1	2	3	3
<i>Gold and silver</i> coin a tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but.....	1	10	1	15
<i>Good behavior.</i> The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during	3	1	-	23
<i>Government.</i> The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of.....	4	4	-	29
And shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.....	4	4	-	29
<i>Grand jury.</i> No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on the presentment of a. [Amendments]	5	-	-	34
Except in cases arising in the land and naval forces; and in the militia when in actual service. [Amend- ments]	5	-	-	34
<i>Guarantee</i> to every State in this Union a republican form of government. The United States shall.....	4	4	-	29
And shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.....	4	4	-	29

H.

<i>Habeas corpus</i> shall not be suspended unless in cases of rebellion or invasion. The writ of.....	1	9	2	14
<i>Heads of Departments.</i> Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of inferior officers in the.....	2	2	2	22
On any subject relating to their duties, the President may require the written opinion of the principal officers in each of the Executive Departments	2	2	1	21
<i>High crimes and misdemeanors.</i> The President, Vice-Presi- dent, and all civil officers shall be removed on im- peachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other.....	2	4	-	23

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>House of Representatives.</i> Congress shall consist of a Senate and.....	1	1	-	2
Shall be composed of members chosen every second year.....	1	2	1	2
Qualifications of electors for members of the.....	1	2	1	2
No person shall be a member who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States.....	1	2	2	3
The executive of the several States shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the.....	1	2	4	3
Shall choose their Speaker and other officers.....	1	2	5	3
Shall have the sole power of impeachment.....	1	2	5	3
Shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.....	1	5	1	5
A majority shall constitute a quorum to do business.	1	5	1	5
Less than a majority may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members....	1	5	1	5
May determine its own rule of proceedings.....	1	5	2	5
May punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.....	1	5	2	5
Shall keep a journal of its proceedings.....	1	5	3	5
Shall not adjourn for more than three days during the session of Congress without the consent of the Senate.....	1	5	4	6
Members shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in either House or any other place.....	1	6	1	6
No person holding any office under the United States shall, while holding such office, be a member of the.	1	6	2	6
No person, while a member of either House, shall be appointed to an office which shall have been created or the emoluments increased during his membership.....	1	6	2	6
All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the...	1	7	1	6
The vote for President and Vice-President shall be counted in the presence of the Senate and. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	39
If no person have a majority of electoral votes, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives shall immediately, by ballot, choose a President. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	39
They shall vote by States, each State counting one vote. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	39

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>House of Representatives.</i> A quorum shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to the choice of a President. [Amendments]	12	-	-	40
No person having as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, taken an oath to support the Constitution, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, shall be a member of the. [Amendments]	14	3	-	46
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendments] . .	14	3	-	46
L.				
<i>Imminent danger</i> as will not admit of delay. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such	1	10	3	19
<i>Immunities.</i> Members of Congress shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses and in going and returning from the same	1	6	1	6
No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace. [Amendments]	3	-	-	34
No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life and limb for the same offense. [Amendments]	5	-	-	34
All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. [Amendments]	14	1	-	41
No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. [Amendments]	14	1	-	41
Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. [Amendments]	14	1	-	41
Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. [Amendments]	14	1	-	41
<i>Impeachment.</i> The President may grant reprieves and pardons except in cases of	2	2	1	21

	Art.	Séc.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Impeachment.</i> The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of	1	2	5	3
The trial of all crimes shall be by jury except in cases of	3	2	3	26
<i>Impeachment</i> for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed upon	2	4	—	23
<i>Impeachments.</i> The Senate shall have the sole power to try all	1	3	6	4
The Senate shall be on oath, or affirmation, when sitting for the trial of	1	3	6	4
When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside	1	3	6	4
No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present	1	3	6	4
Judgment shall not extend beyond the removal from office and disqualification to hold office	1	3	7	4
But the party convicted shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law	1	3	7	5
<i>Importation</i> of slaves prior to 1808 shall not be prohibited by the Congress	1	9	1	13
But a tax or duty of ten dollars for each person may be imposed on such	1	9	1	13
<i>Imports or exports</i> except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on	1	10	2	18
<i>Imports or exports</i> laid by any State shall be for the use of the Treasury. The net produce of all duties on ...	1	10	2	18
<i>Imports or exports</i> shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. All laws of States laying duties on ..	1	10	2	18
<i>Imposts and excises.</i> Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties	1	8	1	7
Shall be uniform throughout the United States. All taxes, duties	1	8	1	7
<i>Inability</i> of the President, the powers and duties of his office shall devolve on the Vice-President. In case of the death, resignation, or	2	1	5	20
<i>Inability</i> of the President or Vice-President: Congress may provide by law for the case of the removal, death, resignation, or	2	1	5	20

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Indian tribes.</i> Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with the	1	8	3	8
<i>Indictment</i> or presentment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime unless on. [Amendments]	5	-	-	34
<i>Indictment.</i> Except in cases arising in the land and naval and in the militia when in actual service. [Amendments].....	5	-	-	34
<i>Indictment,</i> trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law. The party convicted in case of impeachment shall nevertheless be liable and subject to...	1	3	7	5
<i>Infamous crime</i> unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or. [Amendments]	5	-	-	34
<i>Inferior courts.</i> Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.....	1	8	9	12
<i>Inferior courts</i> as Congress may establish. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such	3	1	-	23
The judges of both the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior.....	3	1	-	23
Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.....	3	1	-	23
<i>Inferior officers</i> in the courts of law, in the President alone, or in the heads of Departments. Congress, if they think proper, may by law vest the appointment of.	2	2	2	22
<i>Inhabitant of the State</i> for which he shall be chosen. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an.....	1	3	3	4
<i>Insurrection or rebellion</i> against the United States. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Presidential elector, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or any State, who, having taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of a State, afterwards engaged in. [Amendments]....	14	3	-	46
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disabilities. [Amendments].	14	3	-	46
Debts declared illegal and void which were contracted in aid of. [Amendments]	14	4	-	46

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Insurrections</i> and repel invasions. Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to suppress.....	1	8	15	12
<i>Invasion.</i> No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.....	1	10	3	19
<i>Invasion.</i> The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in case of rebellion or	1	9	2	14
<i>Invasion</i> and domestic violence. The United States shall protect each State against.....	4	4	-	29
<i>Invasions.</i> Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to suppress insurrections and repel.....	1	8	15	11
<i>Inventors and authors</i> in their inventions and writings. Congress may pass laws to secure for limited times exclusive rights to	1	8	8	11
<i>Involuntary servitude</i> , except as a punishment for crime, abolished in the United States. Slavery and. [Amendments].....	13	1	-	40

J.

<i>Jeopardy</i> of life and limb for the same offense. No person shall be twice put in. [Amendments]	5	-	-	34
<i>Journal</i> of its proceedings. Each House shall keep a....	1	5	3	5
<i>Judges</i> in every State shall be bound by the Constitution, the laws and treaties of the United States, which shall be the supreme law of the land	6	-	2	30
<i>Judges</i> of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior.....	3	1	-	23
Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.....	3	1	-	23
<i>Judgment</i> in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.....	1	3	7	4
But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.....	1	3	7	5
<i>Judicial power of the United States.</i> Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.....	1	8	9	12
The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.....	3	1	-	23

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Judicial power of the United States.</i> The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior	3	1	-	23
Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.....	3	1	-	23
It shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States.....	3	2	1	23
To all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls	3	2	1	23
To all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction..	3	2	1	23
To controversies to which the United States shall be a party	3	2	1	23
To controversies between two or more States	3	2	1	23
To controversies between a State and citizens of another State.....	3	2	1	23
To controversies between citizens of different States.	3	2	1	23
To citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States	3	2	1	23
To controversies between a State or its citizens and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.....	3	2	1	23
In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.....	3	2	2	26
In all other cases before mentioned it shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make	3	2	2	26
The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury	3	2	3	26
The trial shall be held in the State where the crimes shall have been committed	3	2	3	26
But when not committed in a State, the trial shall be at such place or places as Congress may by law have directed.....	3	2	3	26
The judicial power of the United States shall not be held to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state. [Amendments]	11	-	-	38

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Judicial proceedings</i> of every other State. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the acts, records, and.....	4	1	-	27
Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings	4	1	-	27
<i>Judicial</i> and executive officers of the United States and of the several States shall be bound by an oath to support the Constitution	6	-	3	31
<i>Judiciary.</i> The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State may be a party.....	3	2	2	26
The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and regulations as Congress may make	3	2	2	26
<i>Junction</i> of two or more States or parts of States without the consent of the legislatures and of Congress. No State shall be formed by the	4	3	1	29
<i>Jurisdiction</i> of another State. No new State shall, without the consent of Congress, be formed or erected within the.....	4	3	1	29
<i>Jurisdiction</i> , both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress may make. The Supreme Court shall have appellate.....	3	2	2	26
In all cases affecting ambassadors, and other public ministers and consuls, and in cases where a State is a party, the Supreme Court shall have original.....	3	2	2	26
<i>Jury.</i> The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by.....	3	2	3	26
In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy and public trial by. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	36
All suits at common law, where the value exceeds twenty dollars, shall be tried by. [Amendments].	7	-	-	36
Where a fact has been tried by a jury it shall not be reexamined except by the rules of the common law. [Amendments].....	7	-	-	36
<i>Just compensation.</i> Private property shall not be taken for public use without. [Amendments]	5	-	-	34
<i>Justice</i> , insure domestic tranquillity, etc. To establish. [Preamble]	-	-	-	1

		L.			
		Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Labor</i> , in one State, escaping into another State, shall be delivered up to the party to whom such service or labor may be due. Fugitives from service or.....		4	2	3	28
<i>Land</i> and naval forces. Congress shall make rules for the government and regulation of the.....		1	8	14	12
<i>Law</i> and fact, with exceptions and under regulations to be made by Congress. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction as to.....		3	2	2	26
<i>Law</i> of the land. The Constitution, the laws made in pursuance thereof, and treaties of the United States, shall be the supreme.....		6	-	2	30
The judges in every State shall be bound thereby....		6	-	2	30
<i>Law</i> of nations. Congress shall provide for punishing offenses against the.....		1	8	10	12
<i>Laws</i> . Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, and to execute the.....		1	8	15	12
<i>Laws and treaties</i> of the United States. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution or the.....		3	2	1	23
<i>Laws</i> necessary to carry into execution the powers vested in the Government, or in any department or officer of the United States. Congress shall make all....		1	8	18	13
<i>Legal tender</i> in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a.....		1	10	1	15
<i>Legislation</i> in all cases over such district as may become the seat of the Government. Congress shall exercise exclusive.....		1	8	17	12
Over all places purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings, Congress shall exercise exclusive.....		1	8	17	13
<i>Legislation</i> . Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.....		1	8	18	13
Congress shall have power to enforce the thirteenth amendment by appropriate. [Amendments]....		13	2	-	40
Congress shall have power to enforce the fourteenth amendment by appropriate. [Amendments]....		14	5	-	46

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Legislation.</i> Congress shall have power to enforce the fifteenth amendment by appropriate. [Amendments]	15	2	-	47
<i>Legislative</i> powers herein granted shall be vested in Congress. All	1	1	-	2
<i>Legislature, or the executive</i> (when the legislature can not be convened). The United States shall protect each State against invasion and domestic violence, on the application of the.....	4	4	-	29
<i>Legislatures</i> of two-thirds of the States, Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. On the application of the.....	5	-	-	30
<i>Letters</i> of marque and reprisal. Congress shall have power to grant.....	1	8	11	12
No State shall grant	1	10	1	15
<i>Liberty</i> to ourselves and our posterity, etc. To secure the blessings of. [Preamble]	-	-	-	1
<i>Life, liberty, and property</i> without due process of law. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of. [Amendments].....	5	-	-	34
No State shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor deprive any person of. [Amendments].....	14	1	-	41
<i>Life</i> or limb for the same offense. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of. [Amendments].....	5	-	-	34
<i>Loss</i> or emancipation of any slave shall be held illegal and void. [Amendments].....	14	4	-	46

M.

<i>Magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings.</i> Congress shall have exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of.....	1	8	17	13
<i>Majority</i> of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business. A	1	5	1	5
But a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.....	1	5	1	5
<i>Majority</i> of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. When the choice of a President shall devolve on the House of Representatives, a quorum shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States; but a. [Amendments]	12	-	-	39

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Majority.</i> When the choice of a Vice-President shall devolve on the Senate, a quorum shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments]	12	-	-	40
<i>Maritime jurisdiction.</i> The judicial power shall extend to all cases of admiralty and	3	2	1	23
<i>Marque and reprisal.</i> Congress shall have power to grant letters of	1	8	11	12
No State shall grant any letters of	1	10	1	15
<i>Maryland</i> entitled to six Representatives in the first Congress	1	2	3	3
<i>Massachusetts</i> entitled to eight Representatives in the first Congress	1	2	3	3
<i>Measures.</i> Congress shall fix the standard of weights and ..	1	8	5	11
<i>Meeting of Congress.</i> The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day	1	4	2	5
<i>Members of Congress and of State legislatures</i> shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution	6	-	3	31
<i>Militia</i> to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions. Congress shall provide for calling forth the	1	8	15	12
Congress shall provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the	1	8	16	12
Congress shall provide for governing such part of them as may be employed by the United States	1	8	16	12
Reserving to the States the appointment of the officers and the right to train the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress	1	8	16	12
A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. [Amendments].	2	-	-	33
<i>Misdemeanors.</i> The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and	2	4	-	23
<i>Money</i> on the credit of the United States. Congress shall have power to borrow	1	8	2	8
Regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin. Congress shall have power to coin	1	8	5	11

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Money</i> shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriation made by law. No.....	1	9	7	15
Shall be published from time to time. A regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of public	1	9	7	15
For raising and supporting armies. No appropriation of money shall be for a longer term than two years	1	8	12	12

N.

<i>Nations.</i> Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign.....	1	8	3	8
Congress shall provide for punishing offenses against the law of.....	1	8	10	12
<i>Natural-born citizens,</i> or a citizen at the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President. No person except a	2	1	4	20
<i>Naturalization.</i> Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of.....	1	8	4	11
<i>Naturalized</i> in the United States, and subject to their jurisdiction, shall be citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside. All persons born, or. [Amendments].....	14	1	-	41
<i>Naval forces.</i> Congress shall make rules and regulations for the government and regulation of the land and	1	8	14	12
<i>Navy.</i> Congress shall have power to provide and maintain a.....	1	8	13	12
<i>New Hampshire</i> entitled to three Representatives in the first Congress.....	1	2	3	3
<i>New Jersey</i> entitled to four Representatives in the first Congress.....	1	2	3	3
<i>New States</i> may be admitted by Congress into this Union; But no new State shall be formed within the jurisdiction of another State without the consent of Congress	4	3	1	29
Nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures and of Congress.....	4	3	1	29
<i>New York</i> entitled to six Representatives in the first Congress.....	1	2	3	3
<i>Nobility</i> shall be granted by the United States. No title of	1	9	8	15
No State shall grant any title of.....	1	10	1	15

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Nominations for office</i> by the President. The President shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors and other public officers.....	2	2	2	21
He may grant commissions to fill vacancies that happen in the recess of the Senate, which shall expire at the end of their next session	2	2	3	22
<i>North Carolina</i> entitled to five Representatives in the first Congress	1	2	3	3
<i>Number of electors</i> for President and Vice-President in each State shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress.....	2	1	2	19
O.				
<i>Oath of office</i> of the President of the United States. Form of the.....	2	1	7	21
<i>Oath or affirmation.</i> No warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause, supported by. [Amendments]....	4	-	-	34
<i>Oath or affirmation</i> to support the Constitution. Senators and Representatives, members of State legislatures, executive and judicial officers of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by.....	6	-	3	31
But no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for office.....	6	-	3	31
The Senators when sitting to try impeachment shall be on.....	1	3	6	4
<i>Objections.</i> If he shall not approve it, the President shall return the bill to the House in which it originated with his.....	1	7	2	6
<i>Obligation of contracts.</i> No State shall pass any <i>ex post facto</i> law, or law impairing the.....	1	10	1	15
<i>Obligations</i> incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States to be held illegal and void. All debts or. [Amendments].....	14	4	-	46
<i>Offense.</i> No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same. [Amendments].....	5	-	-	34
<i>Offenses</i> against the law of nations. Congress shall provide for punishing	1	8	10	12
<i>Offenses</i> against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. The President may grant reprieves or pardons for.....	2	2	1	21

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Office</i> under the United States. No person shall be a member of either House while holding any civil..	1	6	2	6
No Senator or Representative shall be appointed to any office under the United States which shall have been created, or its emoluments increased, during the term for which he is elected	1	6	2	6
Or title of any kind from any king, prince, or foreign State, without the consent of Congress. No person holding any office under the United States shall accept of any present, emolument.....	1	9	8	15
<i>Office</i> of President, in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, shall devolve on the Vice-President. The powers and duties of the.....	2	1	5	20
During the term of four years. The President and Vice-President shall hold	2	1	1	19
Of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector for President and Vice-President. No person holding an	2	1	2	20
<i>Office</i> , civil or military under the United States, or any State, who has taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion. No person shall be a Senator, Representative, or Presidential elector, or hold any. [Amendments]	14	3	-	46
<i>Officers</i> in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments. Congress may vest the appointment of inferior.....	2	2	2	22
<i>Officers</i> of the United States shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice-President, and all civil	2	4	-	22
The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other	1	2	5	3
The Senate, in the absence of the Vice-President, shall choose a President <i>pro tempore</i> , and also their other	1	3	5	4
<i>Offices</i> becoming vacant in the recess of the Senate may be filled by the President, the commissions to expire at the end of the next session.....	2	2	3	22
<i>One-fifth</i> of the members present, be entered on the journal of each House. The yeas and nays shall, at the desire of	1	5	3	5

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Opinion</i> of the principal offices in each of the Executive Departments on any subject relating to their duties. The President may require the written.....	2	2	1	21
<i>Order</i> , resolution, or vote (except on a question of adjournment), requiring the concurrence of the two Houses, shall be presented to the President. Every	1	7	3	7
<i>Original jurisdiction</i> in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and in which a State may be a party. The Supreme Court shall have.....	3	2	2	26
<i>Overt act</i> , or on confession in open court. Conviction of treason shall be on the testimony of two witnesses to the.....	3	3	1	27

P.

<i>Pardons</i> , except in cases of impeachment. The President may grant reprieves and	2	2	1	21
<i>Patent rights</i> to inventors. Congress may pass laws for securing	1	8	8	11
<i>Peace</i> . Members of Congress shall not be privileged from arrest for treason, felony, and breach of the.....	1	6	1	6
No State shall, without the consent of Congress, keep troops or ships of war in time of.....	1	10	3	19
No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of. [Amendments]	3	-	-	34
<i>Pensions and bounties</i> shall not be questioned. The validity of the public debt incurred in suppressing insurrection and rebellion against the United States, including the debt for. [Amendments].....	14	4	-	46
<i>Pennsylvania</i> entitled to eight Representatives in the first Congress	1	2	3	3
<i>People</i> , peaceably to assemble and petition for redress of grievances shall not be abridged by Congress. The right of the. [Amendments]	1	-	-	33
To keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the. [Amendments].....	2	-	-	33
To be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated. The right of the. [Amendments].....	4	-	-	34

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>People.</i> The enumeration of certain rights in the Constitution shall not be held to deny or disparage others retained by the. [Amendments]	9	-	-	37
Powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States or to the. [Amendments]	10	-	-	37
<i>Perfect Union, &c.</i> To establish a more. [Preamble]...	-	-	-	1
<i>Persons,</i> houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures. The people shall be secure in their. [Amendments]	4	-	-	34
<i>Persons</i> as any State may think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited prior to 1808. The migration or importation of such	1	9	1	13
But a tax or duty of ten dollars shall be imposed on the importation of each of such	1	9	1	13
<i>Petition</i> for the redress of grievances. Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to. [Amendments]...	1	-	-	33
<i>Piracies and felonies</i> committed on the high seas. Congress shall define and punish	1	8	10	12
<i>Place</i> than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting. Neither House during the session shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other	1	5	4	6
<i>Places of choosing Senators.</i> Congress may by law make or alter regulations for the election of Senators and Representatives, except as to the	1	4	1	5
<i>Ports</i> of one State over those of another. Preference shall not be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the	1	9	6	14
<i>Ports.</i> Vessels clearing from the ports of one State shall not pay duties in another	1	9	6	14
<i>Post-offices and post-roads.</i> Congress shall establish	1	8	7	11
<i>Powers</i> herein granted shall be vested in Congress. All legislative	1	1	-	2
<i>Powers</i> vested by the Constitution in the Government or in any department or officer of the United States. Congress shall make all laws necessary to carry into execution the	1	8	18	13
<i>Powers</i> and duties of the office shall devolve on the Vice-President, on the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President. The	2	1	5	20

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Powers</i> not delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States and to the people. [Amendments].....	10	-	-	37
The enumeration of certain rights in this Constitution shall not be held to deny or disparage others retained by the people. [Amendments].....	9	-	-	37
<i>Preference</i> , by any regulation of commerce or revenue, shall not be given to the ports of one State over those of another.....	1	9	6	14
<i>Prejudice</i> any claims of the United States or of any particular State in the territory or property of the United States. Nothing in this Constitution shall.....	4	3	2	29
<i>Present</i> , emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign State. No person holding any office under the United States shall, without the consent of Congress, accept any.....	1	9	8	15
<i>Presentment</i> or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a. [Amendments].....	5	-	-	34
<i>President of the United States.</i> The Senate shall choose a President <i>pro tempore</i> when the Vice-President shall exercise the office of.....	1	3	5	4
The Chief Justice shall preside upon the trial of the.....	1	3	6	4
Shall approve and sign all bills passed by Congress before they shall become laws.....	1	7	2	6
Shall return to the House in which it originated, with his objections, any bill which he shall not approve.....	1	7	2	6
If not returned within ten days (Sundays excepted), it shall become a law, unless Congress shall adjourn before the expiration of that time.....	1	7	2	7
Every order, resolution, or vote which requires the concurrence of both Houses, except on the question of adjournment, shall be presented to the.....	1	7	3	7
If disapproved by him, shall be returned and proceeded on as in the case of a bill.....	1	7	3	7
The executive power shall be vested in a.....	2	1	1	19
He shall hold his office during the term of four years.....	2	1	1	19

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>President of the United States.</i> In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of his office the Vice-President shall perform the duties of	2	1	5	20
Congress may declare, by law, in the case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President, what officer shall act as	2	1	5	20
The President shall receive a compensation which shall not be increased nor diminished during his term, nor shall he receive any other emolument from the United States	2	1	6	21
Before he enters upon the execution of his office he shall take an oath of office	2	1	7	21
Shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy and of the militia of the States when called into actual service	2	2	1	21
He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments . .	2	2	1	21
He may grant reprieves or pardons for offenses, except in cases of impeachment	2	2	1	21
He may make treaties, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring	2	2	2	21
He may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers whose appointments may be authorized by law and not herein provided for	2	2	2	21
Congress may vest the appointment of inferior officers in the	2	2	2	22
He may fill up all vacancies that may happen in the recess of the Senate by commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session	2	2	3	22
He shall give information to Congress of the state of the Union, and recommend measures	2	3	-	22
On extraordinary occasions he may convene both Houses or either House of Congress	2	3	-	22
In case of disagreement between the two Houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper	2	3	-	22
He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers	2	3	-	22

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>President of the United States.</i> He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.....	2	3	-	22
He shall commission all the officers of the United States.....	2	3	-	22
On impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors, shall be removed from office. The	2	4	-	22
No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of	2	1	4	20
No person who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a citizen of the United States shall be eligible to the office of	2	1	4	20
<i>President and Vice-President. Manner of choosing.</i> Each State, by its legislature, shall appoint a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress.....	2	1	2	19
No Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector	2	1	2	20
Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.....	2	1	3	20
The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. [Amendments]	12	-	-	39
They shall name in distinct ballots the person voted for as President and the person voted for as Vice-President. [Amendments]	12	-	-	39
They shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for as President and as Vice-President, which they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the President of the Senate at the seat of government. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	39
The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	39

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>President and Vice-President. Manner of choosing.</i> The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	39
If no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. [Amendments].	12	-	-	39
In choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. [Amendments]	12	-	-	39
A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments]	12	-	-	39
But if no choice shall be made before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or disability of the President. [Amendments]	12	-	-	39
<i>President of the Senate,</i> but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided. The Vice-President shall be	1	3	4	4
<i>President pro tempore.</i> In the absence of the Vice-President the Senate shall choose a	1	3	5	4
When the Vice-President shall exercise the office of President of the United States, the Senate shall choose a	1	3	5	4
<i>Press.</i> Congress shall pass no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the. [Amendments].....	1	-	-	33
<i>Previous condition</i> of servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or. [Amendments].....	15	1	-	47
<i>Private property</i> shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. [Amendments]	5	-	-	34
<i>Privilege.</i> Senators and Representatives shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same.....	1	6	1	6

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Privilege.</i> They shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in either House in any other place	1	6	1	6
<i>Privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States.</i> The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States	4	2	1	28
No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace. [Amendments]	3	-	-	34
No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life and limb for the same offense. [Amendments]	5	-	-	34
All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. [Amendments]	14	1	-	41
No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. [Amendments]	14	1	-	41
No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. [Amendments]	14	1	-	41
Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws. [Amendments]	14	1	-	41
<i>Prizes captured on land or water.</i> Congress shall make rules concerning	1	8	11	12
<i>Probable cause.</i> The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue for such but upon. [Amendments]	4	-	-	34
<i>Process</i> for obtaining witnesses in his favor. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have. [Amendments]	6	-	-	36
<i>Process of law.</i> No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due. [Amendments]	5	-	-	34
No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due. [Amendments]	14	1	-	41
<i>Progress</i> of science and useful arts. Congress shall have power to promote the	1	8	8	11

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Property</i> of the United States. Congress may dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or	4	3	2	29
<i>Property</i> without due process of law. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor shall he be deprived of his life, liberty, or. [Amendments]	5	-	-	34
No State shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor deprive any person of his life, liberty, or. [Amendments] ...	14	1	-	4i
<i>Prosecutions.</i> The accused shall have a speedy and public trial in all criminal. [Amendments]	6	-	-	36
He shall be tried by a jury in the State or district where the crime was committed. [Amendments].	6	-	-	36
He shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation. [Amendments]	6	-	-	36
He shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. [Amendments]	6	-	-	36
He shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses. [Amendments]	6	-	-	36
He shall have counsel for his defense. [Amendments]	6	-	-	36
<i>Protection</i> of the laws. No State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal. [Amendments].	14	1	-	41
<i>Public debt</i> of the United States incurred in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. The validity of the. [Amendments]	14	4	-	46
<i>Public safety</i> may require it. The writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the	1	9	2	14
<i>Public trial</i> by jury. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy and. [Amendments].	6	-	-	36
<i>Public use.</i> Private property shall not be taken for, without just compensation. [Amendments]	5	-	-	34
<i>Punishment</i> according to law. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from, and disqualification for, office; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and	1	3	7	4
<i>Punishments</i> inflicted. Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed nor cruel and unusual. [Amendments]	8	-	-	37

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Qualification for office.</i> No religious test shall ever be required as a	6	-	3	31
<i>Qualifications</i> of electors of members of the House of Representatives shall be the same as electors for the most numerous branch of the State legislature....	1	2	1	2
<i>Qualifications</i> of members of the House of Representatives. They shall be twenty-five years of age, seven years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State in which chosen.....	1	2	2	3
Of Senators. They shall be thirty years of age, nine years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State in which chosen.....	1	3	3	3
Of its own members. Each House shall be the judge of the election, returns, and.....	1	5	1	5
Of the President. No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President	2	1	4	20
Neither shall any person be eligible to the office of President who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.....	2	1	4	20
Of the Vice-President. No person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	40
<i>Quartered</i> in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace. No soldier shall be. [Amendments].....	3	-	-	34
<i>Quorum</i> to do business. A majority of each House shall constitute a	1	5	1	5
But a smaller number than a quorum may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members	1	5	1	5
Of the House of Representatives for choosing a President shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	39
<i>Quorum</i> to elect a Vice-President by the Senate. Two-thirds of the whole number of Senators shall be a. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	40
A majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	40

R.

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Race</i> , color, or previous condition of servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of. [Amendments]	15	1	-	47
<i>Ratification</i> of amendments to the Constitution shall be by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by conventions in three-fourths of the States, accordingly as Congress may propose	5	-	-	30
<i>Ratification</i> of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient to establish the Constitution between the States so ratifying the same	7	-	-	31
<i>Ratio</i> of representation until the first enumeration under the Constitution shall be made not to exceed one for every thirty thousand	1	2	3	3
<i>Ratio</i> of representation shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, including Indians not taxed. [Amendments]	14	2	-	45
<i>Ratio.</i> But when the right to vote for Presidential electors or members of Congress, or the legislative, executive, and judicial officers of the State, except for engaging in rebellion or other crime, shall be denied or abridged by a State, the basis of representation shall be reduced therein in the proportion of such denial or abridgment of the right to vote. [Amendments]	14	2	-	45
<i>Rebellion</i> against the United States. Persons who, while holding certain Federal and State offices, took an oath to support the Constitution, afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion, disabled from holding office under the United States. [Amendments]	14	3	-	46
But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability. [Amendments] ..	14	3	-	46
<i>Rebellion</i> against the United States. Debts incurred for pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the rebellion shall not be questioned. [Amendments] ..	14	4	-	46
All debts and obligations incurred in aid of the rebellion, and all claims for the loss or emancipation of slaves, declared and held to be illegal and void. [Amendments]	14	4	-	46

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Rebellion</i> or invasion. The writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> shall not be suspended except when the public safety may require it in cases of	1	9	2	14
<i>Receipts</i> and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time. A regular statement of	1	9	7	15
<i>Recess of the Senate.</i> The President may grant commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session, to fill vacancies that may happen during the...	2	2	3	22
<i>Reconsideration</i> of a bill returned by the President with his objections. Proceedings to be had upon the.....	1	7	2	6
<i>Records</i> , and judicial proceedings of every other State. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the acts	4	1	-	27
Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings.....	4	1	-	27
<i>Redress of grievances.</i> Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for the. [Amendments].....	1	-	-	33
<i>Regulations</i> , except as to the places of choosing Senators. The time, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed by the legislatures of the States, but Congress may at any time by law make or alter such	1	4	1	5
<i>Regulations</i> of commerce or revenue. Preference to the ports of one State over those of another shall not be given by any	1	9	6	14
<i>Religion</i> or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of. [Amendments]	1	-	-	33
<i>Religious</i> test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the United States. No	6	-	3	31
<i>Removal</i> of the President from office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President. In case of the.....	2	1	5	20
<i>Representation.</i> No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.....	5	-	-	30
<i>Representation</i> and direct taxation, how apportioned among the several States. [This provision is changed by the 14th amendment, section 2, on page 45].....	1	2	3	3
<i>Representation</i> until the first enumeration under the Constitution not to exceed one for every thirty thousand. The ratio of.....	1	2	3	3

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Representation</i> in any State. The executive thereof shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the.....	1	2	4	3
<i>Representation</i> among the several States shall be according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. The ratio of. [Amendments]	14	2	-	45
But where the right to vote in certain Federal and State elections is abridged for any cause other than rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation shall be reduced. [Amendments].....	14	2	-	45
<i>Representatives.</i> Congress shall consist of a Senate and House of.....	1	1	-	2
Qualifications of electors of members of the House of.	1	2	1	2
No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, been seven years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen.....	1	2	2	3
And direct taxes, how apportioned among the several States. [Amended by 14th amendment, section 2, on page 45]	1	2	3	3
Shall choose their Speaker and other officers. The House of.....	1	2	5	3
Shall have the sole power of impeachment. The House of.....	1	2	5	3
Executives of the States shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the House of.....	1	2	4	3
The times, places, and manner of choosing Representatives shall be prescribed by the legislatures of the States.....	1	4	1	5
But Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations except as to the places of choosing Senators	1	4	1	5
And Senators shall receive a compensation to be ascertained by law.....	1	6	1	6
Shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during attendance at the session of the House, and in going to and returning from the same.....	1	6	1	6
Shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate. Members of the House of.....	1	6	1	6

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Representatives.</i> No member shall be appointed during his term to any civil office which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such term.....	1	6	2	6
No person holding any office under the United States shall, while holding such office, be a member of the House of.....	1	6	2	6
All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of.....	1	7	1	6
No Senator or Representative shall be an elector for President or Vice-President.....	2	1	2	19
<i>Representatives</i> shall be bound by an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States. The Senators and.....	6	-	3	31
<i>Representatives</i> among the several States. Provisions relative to the apportionment of. [Amendments]....	14	2	-	45
<i>Representatives and Senators.</i> Prescribing certain disqualifications for office as. [Amendments].....	14	3	-	46
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disqualification. [Amendments].....	14	3	-	46
<i>Reprieves</i> and pardons except in cases of impeachment. The President may grant.....	2	2	1	21
<i>Reprisal.</i> Congress shall have power to grant letters of marque and.....	1	8	11	12
No State shall grant any letters of marque and.....	1	10	1	15
<i>Republican</i> form of government. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a.....	4	4	-	29
And shall protect each of them against invasion; and on the application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.....	4	4	-	29
<i>Reserved rights</i> of the States and the people. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. [Amendments].....	9	-	-	37
The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. [Amendments].....	10	-	-	37
<i>Resignation,</i> or inability of the President, the duties and powers of his office shall devolve on the Vice-President. In case of the death.....	2	1	5	20

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Resignation</i> , or inability of the President. Congress may by law provide for the case of the removal, death.	2	1	5	20
<i>Resolution</i> , or vote (except on a question of adjournment) requiring the concurrence of the two Houses shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President. Every order	1	7	3	7
<i>Revenue</i> shall originate in the House of Representatives. All bills for raising	1	7	1	6
<i>Revenue</i> . Preference shall not be given to the ports of one State over those of another by any regulations of commerce or	1	9	6	14
<i>Rhode Island</i> entitled to one Representative in the First Congress	1	2	3	3
<i>Right of petition</i> . Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for the redress of grievances. [Amendments]	1	9	6	14
<i>Right to keep and bear arms</i> . A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. [Amendments]	2	-	-	33
<i>Rights</i> in the Constitution shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. The enumeration of certain. [Amendments]	9	-	-	37
<i>Rights</i> not delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States or to the people. [Amendments]	10	-	-	37
<i>Rules</i> of its proceedings. Each House may determine the.	1	5	2	5
<i>Rules and regulations</i> respecting the territory or other property of the United States. Congress shall dispose of and make all needful	4	3	2	29
<i>Rules of the common law</i> . All suits involving over twenty dollars shall be tried by jury according to the. [Amendments]	7	-	-	36
No fact tried by a jury shall be reexamined except according to the. [Amendments]	7	-	-	36
<i>Science and the useful arts</i> by securing to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their writings and discoveries. Congress shall have power to promote the progress of	1	8	8	11
<i>Searches and seizures</i> shall not be violated. The right of the people to be secure against unreasonable. [Amendments]	4	-	-	34

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Searches and seizures.</i> And no warrant shall be issued but upon probable cause, on oath or affirmation, describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized. [Amendments].....	4	-	-	34
<i>Seat of government.</i> Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation in all cases over such district as may become the.....	1	8	17	12
<i>Securities</i> and current coin of the United States. Congress shall provide for punishing the counterfeiting of the.....	1	8	6	11
<i>Security of a free State,</i> the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the. [Amendments].....	2	-	-	33
<i>Senate and House of Representatives.</i> The Congress of the United States shall consist of a.....	1	1	-	2
<i>Senate of the United States.</i> The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature for six years.....	1	3	1	4
If vacancies happen during the recess of the legislature of a State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature.....	1	3	2	4
The Vice-President shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided.....	1	3	4	4
The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President <i>pro tempore</i> in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President.....	1	3	5	4
The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation.....	1	3	6	4
When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.....	1	3	6	4
It shall be the judge of elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.....	1	5	1	5
A majority shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.....	1	5	1	5

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Senate of the United States.</i> It may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member	1	5	2	5
It shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy.....	1	5	3	5
It shall not adjourn for more than three days during a session without the consent of the other House..	1	5	4	6
It may propose amendments to bills for raising revenue, but such bills shall originate in the House of Representatives	1	7	1	6
The Senate shall advise and consent to the ratification of all treaties, provided two-thirds of the members present concur.....	2	2	2	21
It shall advise and consent to the appointment of ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers not herein otherwise provided for	2	2	2	21
It may be convened by the President on extraordinary occasions.....	2	3	—	22
No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate	5	—	—	30
<i>Senators.</i> They shall, immediately after assembling, under their first election, be divided into three classes, so that the seats of one-third shall become vacant at the expiration of every second year.....	1	3	2	4
No person shall be a Senator who shall not be thirty years of age, nine years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant when elected of the State for which he shall be chosen	1	3	3	4
The time, places, and manner of choosing Senators may be fixed by the legislature of a State, but Congress may by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing.....	1	4	1	5
If vacancies happen during the recess of the legislature of a State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature.....	1	3	2	4
They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of the Senate and in going to and returning from the same.....	1	6	1	6

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
<i>Senators.</i> Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation to be ascertained by law	1	6	1	6
Senators and Representatives shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in either House in any other place	1	6	1	6
No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the United States which shall have been created, or of which the emoluments shall have been increased, during such term	1	6	2	6
No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office	1	6	2	6
No Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector for President and Vice-President	2	1	2	19
Senators and Representatives shall be bound by an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution....	6	-	3	31
No person shall be a Senator or Representative who having, as a Federal or State officer, taken an oath to support the Constitution, afterwards engaged in rebellion against the United States. [Amendments].....	14	3	-	46
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendments]..	14	3	-	46
<i>Service or labor</i> in one State, escaping into another State, shall be delivered up to the party to whom such service or labor may be due. Fugitives from.....	4	2	3	28
<i>Servitude</i> , except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Neither slavery nor involuntary. [Amendments].....	13	1	-	40
<i>Servitude.</i> The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of. [Amendments]	15	1	-	47
<i>Ships of war</i> in time of peace, without the consent of Congress. No State shall keep troops or.....	1	10	3	19
<i>Silver coin</i> a tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and	1	10	1	15

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Slave.</i> Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any. [Amendments]	14	4	~	46
<i>Slavery</i> nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States, or any places subject to their jurisdiction. Neither. [Amendments].....	13	1	-	40
<i>Soldiers</i> shall not be quartered, in time of peace, in any house without the consent of the owner. [Amendments].....	3	-	-	34
<i>South Carolina</i> entitled to five Representatives in the First Congress	1	2	3	3
<i>Speaker</i> and other officers. The House of Representatives shall choose their.....	1	2	5	3
<i>Speech or of the press.</i> Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of. [Amendments].....	1	-	-	33
<i>Speedy and public</i> trial by a jury. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a. [Amendments].	6	-	-	36
<i>Standard of weights</i> and measures. Congress shall fix the.	1	8	5	11
<i>State of the Union.</i> The President shall, from time to time, give Congress information of the	2	3	-	22
<i>State legislatures,</i> and all executive and judicial officers of the United States, shall take an oath to support the Constitution. All members of the several.....	6	-	3	31
<i>States.</i> When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies	1	2	4	3
Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the several	1	8	3	8
No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation	1	10	1	15
Shall not grant letters of marque and reprisal.....	1	10	1	15
Shall not coin money	1	10	1	15
Shall not emit bills of credit.....	1	10	1	15
Shall not make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts.....	1	10	1	15
Shall not pass any bill of attainder, <i>ex post facto</i> law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts	1	10	1	15
Shall not grant any title of nobility	1	10	1	15

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>States</i> shall not, without the consent of Congress, lay any duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws	1	10	2	18
Shall not, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.....	1	10	3	19
Full faith and credit in every other State shall be given to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of each State.....	4	1	-	27
Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings	4	1	-	27
Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.....	4	2	1	28
New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union	4	3	1	29
But no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of another State	4	3	1	29
Nor any State formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures as well as of Congress	4	3	1	29
No State shall be deprived, without its consent, of its equal suffrage in the Senate	5	-	-	30
Three-fourths of the legislatures of the States or conventions of three-fourths of the States, as Congress shall prescribe, may ratify amendments to the Constitution.....	5	-	-	30
The United States shall guarantee a republican form of government to every State in the Union	4	4	-	29
They shall protect each State against invasion	4	4	-	29
And on application of the legislature, or the executive (when the legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.....	4	4	-	29
The ratification by nine States shall be sufficient to establish the Constitution between the States so ratifying the same	7	-	-	31
When the choice of President shall devolve on the House of Representatives, the vote shall be taken by States. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	39

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>States.</i> But in choosing the President the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. [Amendments]	12	-	-	39
A quorum for choice of President shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments]	12	-	-	39
<i>States</i> or to the people. Powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the. [Amendments]	10	-	-	37
<i>Suffrage</i> in the Senate. No State shall be deprived without its consent of its equal.....	5	-	-	30
<i>Suits</i> at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed \$20, shall be tried by jury. [Amendments].....	7	-	-	36
In law or equity against one of the States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens of a foreign state. The judicial power of the United States shall not extend to. [Amendments]	11	-	-	38
<i>Supreme Court.</i> Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the	1	8	9	12
<i>Supreme Court,</i> and such inferior courts as Congress may establish. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one	3	1	-	23
<i>Supreme Court.</i> The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior. The compensation of the judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office	3	1	-	23
Shall have original jurisdiction. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and in which a State may be a party, the.....	3	2	2	26
Shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and the fact, with such exceptions and regulations as Congress may make. The	3	2	2	26
<i>Supreme law</i> of the land. This Constitution, the laws made in pursuance thereof, and the treaties of the United States, shall be the.....	6	-	2	30
The judges in every State shall be bound thereby...	6	-	2	30
<i>Suppress</i> insurrections and repel invasions. Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws	1	8	15	12

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Suppression</i> of insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. The public debt, including the debt for pensions and bounties, incurred in the. [Amendments].....	14	4	-	46
T.				
<i>Tax</i> shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration. No capitation or other direct.....	1	9	4	14
<i>Tax</i> or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No	1	9	5	14
<i>Taxes</i> (direct) and Representatives, how apportioned among the several States. [See 14th amendment, section 2, page 45]	1	2	3	3
<i>Taxes</i> , duties, imposts, and excises. Congress shall have power to lay	1	8	1	7
They shall be uniform throughout the United States.	1	8	1	7
<i>Temporary appointments</i> until the next meeting of the legislature. If vacancies happen in the Senate in the recess of the legislature of a State, the executive of the State shall make.....	1	3	2	4
<i>Tender</i> in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a.....	1	10	1	15
<i>Term of four years.</i> The President and Vice-President shall hold their offices for the	2	1	1	19
<i>Term</i> for which he is elected. No Senator or Representative shall be appointed to any office under the United States which shall have been created or its emoluments increased during the	1	6	2	6
<i>Territory</i> or other property of the United States. Congress shall dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the	4	3	2	29
<i>Test</i> as a qualification for any office or public trust shall ever be required. No religious	6	-	3	31
<i>Testimony</i> of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the	3	3	1	27
<i>Three-fourths of the legislatures</i> of the States, or conventions in three-fourths of the States, as Congress shall prescribe, may ratify amendments to the Constitution.	5	-	-	30
<i>Tie.</i> The Vice-President shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided	1	3	4	4

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Times, places, and manner</i> of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof	1	4	1	5
But Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators	1	4	1	5
<i>Title of nobility.</i> The United States shall not grant any..	1	9	8	15
No State shall grant any	1	10	1	15
<i>Title</i> of any kind, from any king, prince, or foreign state, without the consent of Congress. No person holding any office under the United States shall accept of any	1	9	8	15
<i>Tonnage</i> without the consent of Congress. No State shall lay any duty of.....	1	10	3	19
<i>Tranquillity</i> , provide for common defense, etc. To insure domestic. [Preamble]	-	-	-	1
<i>Treason</i> shall consist only in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort	3	3	1	26
<i>Treason.</i> No person shall, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court, be convicted of.....	3	3	1	26
Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of	3	3	2	27
Shall not work corruption of blood. Attainder of ..	3	3	2	27
Shall not work forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted. Attainder of	3	3	2	27
<i>Treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.</i> The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of.....	2	4	-	23
<i>Treason, felony, and breach of the peace.</i> Senators and Representatives shall be privileged from arrest while attending or while going to or returning from the sessions of Congress, except in cases of	1	6	1	6
<i>Treasury</i> , but in consequence of appropriations made by law. No money shall be drawn from the	1	9	7	15
<i>Treaties.</i> The President shall have power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur, to make.....	2	2	2	21
The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the Constitution, laws, and.....	3	2	1	23

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Treaties.</i> They shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby.....	6	-	2	30
<i>Treaty</i> , alliance, or confederation. No State shall enter into any	1	10	1	15
<i>Trial</i> , judgment, and punishment according to law. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from, and disqualification for, office; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment	1	3	7	5
<i>Trial by jury.</i> All crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be tried by jury	3	2	3	26
Such trial shall be held in the State within which the crime shall have been committed.....	3	2	3	26
But when not committed within a State, the trial shall be at such place as Congress may by law have directed.....	3	2	3	26
In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy and public. [Amendments]	6	-	-	36
Suits at common law, when the amount exceeds \$20, shall be by. [Amendments].....	7	-	-	36
<i>Tribunals</i> inferior to the Supreme Court. Congress shall have power to constitute	1	8	9	12
<i>Troops</i> or ships of war in time of peace without the consent of Congress. No State shall keep.....	1	10	3	19
<i>Trust and profit</i> under the United States shall be an elector for President and Vice-President. No Senator, Representative, or person holding any office of....	2	1	2	20
<i>Two-thirds</i> of the members present. No person shall be convicted on impeachment without the concurrence of.....	1	3	6	4
<i>Two-thirds</i> , may expel a member. Each House, with the concurrence of.....	1	5	2	5
<i>Two-thirds.</i> A bill returned by the President with his objections may be repassed by each House by a vote of.....	1	7	2	6
<i>Two-thirds</i> of the Senators present concur. The President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided....	2	2	2	21
<i>Two-thirds</i> of the legislatures of the several States. Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution on the application of....	5	-	-	30

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Two-thirds</i> of both Houses shall deem it necessary. Congress shall propose amendments to the Constitution whenever.....	5	-	-	30
<i>Two-thirds</i> of the States. When the choice of a President shall devolve on the House of Representatives, a quorum shall consist of a member or members from. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	39
<i>Two-thirds</i> of the whole number of Senators. A quorum of the Senate, when choosing a Vice-President, shall consist of. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	40
<i>Two-thirds</i> , may remove the disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment. Congress by a vote of. [Amendments].....	14	3	-	46
<i>Two years</i> . Appropriations for raising and supporting armies shall not be for a longer term than.....	1	8	12	12

U.

<i>Union</i> . To establish a more perfect. [Preamble]	-	-	-	1
The President shall, from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the.....	2	3	-	22
New States may be admitted by Congress into this..	4	3	1	29
But no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of another.....	4	3	1	29
<i>Unreasonable</i> searches and seizures. The people shall be secured in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against. [Amendments]	4	-	-	34
And no warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. [Amendments].....	4	-	-	34
<i>Unusual</i> punishments inflicted. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and. [Amendments].....	8	-	-	37
<i>Use</i> without just compensation. Private property shall not be taken for public. [Amendments]	5	-	-	34
<i>Useful</i> arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their writings and inventions. Congress shall have power to promote the progress of science and the.....	1	8	8	11

V.

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Vacancies</i> happening in the representation of a State. The executive thereof shall issue writs of election to fill.	1	2	4	3
<i>Vacancies</i> happening in the Senate in the recess of the legislature of a State. How filled.	1	3	2	4
<i>Vacancies</i> that happened during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session. The President shall have power to fill.	2	2	3	22
<i>Validity</i> of the public debt incurred in suppressing insurrection against the United States, including debt for pensions and bounties, shall not be questioned. [Amendments]	14	4	-	46
<i>Vessels</i> bound to or from the ports of one State shall not be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another State	1	9	6	14
<i>Veto</i> of a bill by the President. Proceedings of the two Houses upon the	1	7	2	6
<i>Vice-President</i> of the United States shall be President of the Senate	1	3	4	4
He shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided	1	3	4	4
The Senate shall elect a President <i>pro tempore</i> in the absence of the	1	3	5	4
He shall be chosen for the term of four years	2	1	1	19
The number and the manner of appointing electors for President and	2	1	2	19
In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President, the power and duties of his office shall devolve on the	2	1	5	20
Congress may provide by law for the case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and	2	1	5	20
<i>Vice-President</i> on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors shall be removed from office. The	2	4	-	22
<i>Vice-President. The manner of choosing the.</i> The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. [Amendments]	12	-	-	39
The electors shall name, in distinct ballots, the person voted for as Vice-President. [Amendments].	12	-	-	39

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Vice-President. The manner of choosing the.</i> They shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for as Vice-President, which lists they shall sign and certify, and send sealed to the seat of Government, directed to the President of the Senate. [Amendments]..	12	-	-	39
The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. [Amendments]	12	-	-	39
The person having the greatest number of votes shall be Vice-President if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors. [Amendments] ..	12	-	-	39
If no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	40
A quorum for this purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators; and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	40
But if the House shall make no choice of a President before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	39
No person constitutionally ineligible as President shall be eligible as. [Amendments].....	12	-	-	40
<i>Violence.</i> The United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of Government, and shall protect each State against invasion and domestic...	4	4	-	29
<i>Virginia</i> entitled to ten Representatives in the First Congress.	1	2	3	3
<i>Vote.</i> Each Senator shall have one.....	1	3	1	4
The Vice-President, unless the Senate be equally divided, shall have no	1	3	4	4
<i>Vote</i> requiring the concurrence of the two Houses (except upon a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President. Every order, resolution, or	1	7	3	7
<i>Vote</i> shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to. [Amendments]	15	1	-	47

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Vote of two-thirds.</i> Each House may expel a member by a.	1	5	2	5
A bill vetoed by the President may be repassed in each House by a.....	1	7	2	6
No person shall be convicted on an impeachment except by a.....	1	3	6	4
Whenever both Houses shall deem it necessary, Congress may propose amendments to the Constitution by a.....	5	-	-	30
The President may make treaties, with the advice and consent of the Senate, by a.....	2	2	2	21
Disabilities incurred by participation in insurrection or rebellion may be relieved by Congress by a. [Amendments].....	14	3	-	46

W.

<i>War</i> , grant letters of marque and reprisals, and make rules concerning captures on land and water. Congress shall have power to declare.....	1	8	11	12
For governing the land and naval forces. Congress shall have power to make rules and articles of....	1	8	14	12
No State shall, without the consent of Congress, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay, engage in.....	1	10	3	19
<i>War</i> against the United States, adhering to their enemies, and giving them aid and comfort. Treason shall consist only in levying.....	3	3	1	26
<i>Warrants</i> shall issue but upon probable cause, on oath or affirmation, describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. No. [Amendments].....	4	-	-	34
<i>Weights and measures.</i> Congress shall fix the standard of.	1	8	5	11
<i>Welfare</i> , and to secure the blessings of liberty, etc. To promote the general. [Preamble].....	-	-	-	1
<i>Welfare.</i> Congress shall have power to provide for the common defense and general.....	1	8	1	7
<i>Witness</i> against himself. No person shall, in a criminal case, be compelled to be a. [Amendments].....	5	-	-	34
<i>Witnesses</i> against him. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be confronted with the. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	36

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page.
<i>Witnesses</i> in his favor. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have compulsory process for obtaining. [Amendments].....	6	-	-	36
<i>Witnesses</i> to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two.....	3	3	1	27
<i>Writ of habeas corpus</i> shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.....	1	9	2	14
<i>Writs</i> of election to fill vacancies in the representation of any State. The executive of the State shall issue.	1	2	4	3
<i>Written</i> opinion of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments on any subject relating to the duties of his office. The President may require the	2	2	1	21

Y.

<i>Yeas and nays</i> of the members of either House shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journals	1	5	3	5
The votes of both Houses upon the reconsideration of a bill returned by the President with his objections shall be determined by.....	1	7	2	7



0 012 053 854 8

